



CITY OF STOKE-ON-TRENT

ANNUAL REPORT

on the work of the

**PUBLIC HEALTH
DEPARTMENT**

1967



HAMILTON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., F.R.S.H.
Medical Officer of Health



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PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

Part 1

	PAGE
Vital Statistics	11

Part 2

Infectious and Infective Diseases	29
---	----

Part 3

Health Services—

Maternity and Child Welfare	58
Prevention, Care and After-care of Illness	77
Mental Health	87
City Ambulance Service	95

Part 4

Nursing Homes	102
Crematorium	102
Mortuary	102

Part 5

Environmental Hygiene Services	104
Water Supply	171
Rainfall	172

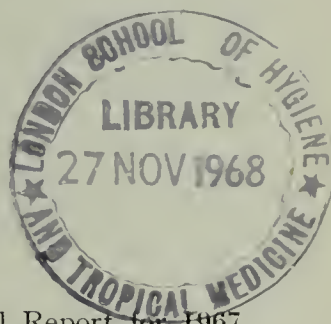
Part 6

INDEX	173
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CITY OF STOKE-ON-TRENT

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

*To the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the
City of Stoke-on-Trent.*



MY LORD MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report for 1967 which has been prepared on the lines indicated by the Ministry of Health in circular 1/68.

The Registrar General estimated the civil population at the middle of the year to be 275,730 a decrease of 570 compared to a decrease of 330 during the previous year.

During the year 4,431 births were registered compared to 4,398 in 1966. This gives a birth rate 16.0, a little higher than the 15.9 of 1966 but still well below the rate for England and Wales (17.2).

There has been a rapid rise in illegitimacy from 1952 to 1967. There were more than twice as many illegitimate births in 1967 as in 1952 and they now account for nearly 1 in 15 of all babies.

Many of these illegitimate births occur to mothers under the age of 20, and one was born to a mother aged 13, one to a mother of 14, two to mothers aged 15, ten to mothers aged 16 and sixteen to girls of 17 years. The ages of the putative fathers ranged between 15 and 52.

There were 3 maternal deaths, compared with none in 1966.

The total death rate for the City was 11.0 which is a little lower than the 11.7 for 1966 and lower than the 1967 rate for England and Wales (11.2).

I reported in my last annual report that the cervical cytology scheme had commenced. We are still limited in its scope by the number of specimens which can be examined for us by the hospital service. Once again its value as a preventive measure is shown by the fact that of 1,735 women examined ten were found to have a cancer of the cervix, in each case in its early stages and apparently curable by a relatively simple procedure.

In addition 17 were found to be doubtful and requiring further examination.

With the help of a large industrial firm a large number of women were offered this service and, where no replies were received to two letters interviewed to see why they had not come forward for the examination. What is most disturbing is the number who had not come forward because "they didn't want to know". Here we have a painless, simple, quick and private test which may save young lives and a very great deal of suffering, yet people are afraid to come forward in case they are found to have early cancer. It is at this stage that cure can occur and only at an early stage that this is possible.

It is a very difficult problem in human relationships to know how to get the message home to such people, and I must reiterate my appeal to women within the appropriate age groups to come forward for examination. This is a life saving procedure.

A milestone has been passed for the Ambulance Service by the completion and bringing into use of the new ambulance station. This gives the members of this service a much improved base from which to operate and must help to enhance the efficiency of the service.

The completion of the new Central Health Services and School Health Centre in Longton is also noted elsewhere in the report. This gives us our own premises in the centre of Longton for the first time and is very much appreciated. This clinic building also includes an area office for the Public Health Inspectors and one for the Home Help Service. Medical Welfare Officers also use it and it makes a centre where all our social, sanitary and medical services can meet together and discuss problems and cases common to any or all of them. The addition of such services has been most helpful. It is also the first centre in which we have full-time clerk/receptionist services and this has proved not only very useful to the professional staff using the premises but also to members of the general public who now can call at any time during ordinary office hours and receive attention. It is perhaps unfortunate that this town centre clinic is not a Health Centre and does not provide any General Practitioners or Hospital services but some ground is available on which an extension could be built at a later date if necessary to accommodate any of these.

Perhaps one of the greatest social landmarks of the year was the passing of the Family Planning Act 1967 which will make it possible for local authorities to provide Family Planning on a much wider scale, and without the limitation of medical need. Additional staff will have to be trained for this work but it is intended to provide centres for advice throughout the city as soon as is possible. It is certain that in due course this service will have to be provided to women in their own homes if the fullest benefit is to be obtained from it.

The number of referrals of clients from all sources to the Medical Welfare Officers has nearly doubled in the last five years from 797 in 1963 to 1,463 in 1967. Hospital admissions have remained constant.

increase in referrals therefore shows a much greater demand for the help of the trained mental welfare social worker to maintain patients in the community.

This is in accordance with modern trends and it has had a large part to play in enabling the number of beds in the major mental hospital to be reduced from 1,380 in 1965 to 1,160 at the end of 1967.

I would like to express my thanks to my colleagues in other departments of the corporation service, and to the Health Executive Council, the Hospital Management Committees, the general medical practitioners and consultants of the area for their help and co-operation so readily given during the year. We seek to give and to receive full co-operation for this is vital to the proper functioning of a health department.

I again thank Dr. F. A. Smith, Chest Consultant and Dr. E. Posner, Chief of the Mass Radiography Unit for their excellent reports incorporated in this report.

The help and support of my Chairman, Alderman W. J. Eardley and my Vice-Chairman, Alderman Wm. Bailey, are both an inspiration and an encouragement to me and to the Department. Their knowledge, advice and obvious interest help us greatly. Most helpful too are the chairmen of the various Sub-Committees.

It is not always realised or recognised how many hundreds of hours of their time in the year we require, nor how much help from their knowledge, wisdom and experience we are so willingly given.

I gladly record again a sincere tribute to all the members of my staff who work so loyally and well and express my grateful thanks and acknowledgements of excellent service to the administrative, clerical, technical and medical staffs.

I am, my Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. S. HAMILTON,

Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
10, LONDON ROAD,
TOKE-ON-TRENT.

September, 1968.

Health Committee at December, 1967

CHAIRMAN—

Alderman W. J. Eardley, J.P.

VICE-CHAIRMAN—

Alderman Wm. Bailey, J.P.

Alderman S. Capewell

Alderman (Mrs.) B. E. Meakin, M.B.E.

Councillor F. Askey

Councillor (Mrs.) E. Beddow

Councillor T. Birks

Councillor D. Brown

Councillor (Mrs.) W. Cotton, J.P.

Councillor (Mrs.) M. D. Dash, B.A.

Councillor (Mrs.) A. Gatensbury

Councillor H. Hammersley

Councillor E. Lovatt

Councillor R. Rigby

Councillor H. Travers

Councillor N. Walters

Councillor J. B. P. Wooldridge

Councillor J. Worthington

SENIOR STAFF OF THE DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health,

JOSEPH STEWART HAMILTON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., F.R.S.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health,

JOHN STEWART WARING BRIERLEY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Resigned
31st May, 1967).

WILLIAM BARRINGTON WHISKER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Commenced
13th July, 1967)

Maternity and Child Welfare Officer,

MARY M. ESSEX LOPRESTI, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.O.G.

Assistant Maternity Child Welfare Officers,

ANNA MARY WALSH, M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.O.G.

GILLIAN HUGHES, M.B., Ch.B. (Commenced 1st October, 1967)

Chest Consultant (Part Time),

FREDERICK ALAN SMITH, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chest Physician (Part Time),

CHARLES MCBRIDE, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O.

Chief Public Health Inspector,

F. COLBERT, F.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Ambulance Officer,

F. E. S. JONES

Senior Mental Health Officer,

E. E. STEPHENSON

Public Analyst,

A. HOULBROOKE

Chief Clerk,

C. EMERY

PART 1.

VITAL STATISTICS

AREA AND POPULATION

Following the report of the Boundary Commission the area of the City was increased with effect from the 1st April, 1965, the increased area of the City being 22,949 acres. It is 10 miles long, and in no part more than 5 miles wide. About 150 acres are covered with water.

The Registrar General gives the civilian population of the City as 75,730 at the middle of 1967. This figure is a decrease of 570 on the figure supplied by the Registrar General for the previous year.

The Registrar General in his Report on the Census, 1961, gave the population figure as 265,306.

The populations at the Census periods were as follows:—

1911	1921 (Extended Area)	1931	1951	1961
234,534	267,647	276,639	275,115	265,306

Table 1—Areas, Population in Wards at Census

Area Ward Nos.	Acreage	POPULATION				
		1951	1961			
		Persons	Persons	Males	Females	Persons per acre
Goldenhill/Tunstall ..	1,128	11,132	10,115	4,941	5,174	9.0
Tunstall	444	11,838	9,580	4,575	5,005	21.6
Packmoor/Chell ..	1,708	12,603	14,580	7,236	7,344	8.5
Longport/Burslem ..	561	10,035	6,743	3,223	3,520	12.0
Burslem	417	11,302	9,747	4,643	5,104	23.4
Burslem	624	10,750	6,963	3,416	3,547	11.2
Norton/Smallthorne ..	1,201	9,969	13,078	6,492	6,586	10.9
Sneyd Green/Milton ..	860	9,883	11,756	5,682	6,074	13.7
Hanley	649	13,823	10,176	4,940	5,236	15.7
Hanley	424	11,667	8,399	4,068	4,331	19.8
Milton/Abbey Hulton ..	870	13,390	11,874	5,896	5,978	13.6
Hartshill/Basford ..	637	11,969	10,985	5,206	5,779	17.2
Hanley/Shelton ..	488	12,845	9,537	4,622	4,915	19.5
Hanley	424	12,472	9,190	4,510	4,680	21.7
Hartshill/Penkhull ..	489	13,073	10,747	5,115	5,632	22.0
Bucknall	1,596	5,328	19,306	9,667	9,639	12.1
Stoke	525	10,930	9,833	4,772	5,061	18.7
Trent Vale/Trentham ..	2,086	9,674	12,782	6,259	6,523	6.1
Fenton	970	10,839	8,478	4,077	4,401	8.7
Longton	1,353	13,026	17,120	8,463	8,657	12.7
Fenton	715	9,680	8,156	3,977	4,179	11.4
Longton	558	13,167	10,228	4,873	5,355	18.3
Longton	1,252	11,960	11,012	5,411	5,601	8.8
Meir	1,230	13,760	14,921	7,335	7,586	12.1
TOTALS ..	21,209	275,115*	265,306	129,399	135,907	12.5

* Estimated population in Wards given for 1951 as the number of wards was increased in May, 1955 from 28 to 24.

The distribution of the population over the whole area at the time of the 1901 Census averaged 18·6 persons per acre, during the year 1911, 21·0 persons per acre, and in 1921, 22·0 persons per acre. The number of persons per acre for the extended City in 1931 was 13·05, in 1951 12·98 and the 1961 Census shews it to be 12·5. The extended boundaries now give us 12·04 per acre.

INHABITED HOUSES

The number of inhabited houses at the Census of 1931 for the City was 58,687, in 1951 it was 74,278, and the census for 1961 was 84,664.

The estimated number of inhabited houses at the end of 1967 is 92,840.

During the year 1967, 1,318 dwellings were certified for habitation 417 dwellings were built by the Corporation, and 901 dwellings were built by private owners; 474 houses were demolished.

Table 2.—Population in Existing Wards

Ward	Estimated Population Middle of 1967
1 Goldenhill/Tunstall	11,221
2 Tunstall	10,661
3 Packmoor/Chell ..	10,230
4 Longport/Burslem ..	12,306
5 Burslem	10,717
6 Burslem	12,403
7 Norton	9,580
8 Sneyd Green/Milton	10,144
9 Hanley/Shelton ..	13,837
10 Hanley	10,889
11 Milton/Abbey Hulton	13,838
12 Hartshill/Basford ..	11,143
13 Stoke	8,771
14 Hanley	9,852
15 Bucknall	9,021
16 Bucknall	11,554
17 Penkhull/Trent Vale	13,531
18 Trentham	9,492
19 Fenton	14,429
20 Longton	11,479
21 Fenton	7,981
22 Longton	14,525
23 Longton	16,385
24 Meir	11,741
TOTAL	275,730

RATEABLE VALUE

The rateable value of the City for the purposes of the General Rate at 31st March, 1968 was £9,804,825 compared with £9,588,400 at 1st April, 1967.

On 31st March, 1968 the product of 1d. Rate was £40,200 compared with £39,200 at 1st April, 1967.

BIRTHS

There were 4,431 births registered and allotted to the City in 1967 giving a birth rate of 16·0 per 1,000 of the population.

When the Registrar General's Comparability Factor for births (0·99 for Stoke-on-Trent) is applied to the recorded rate it becomes 15·8 per 1,000 of the population.

The rate for England and Wales was 17·2.

The recorded rate is 0·1 higher than in 1966.

The ratio of births of males to births of females during the year was 1,018 to 1,000. For the year 1966 the ratio was 1,072 males to 1,000 females.

The natural increase of population, that is, excess of births over deaths was 1,391. In the previous year it was 1,157, a difference of 234, the number of births registered being 33 more than in 1966 while the number of deaths was 207 less.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS

Of the total births, 354 or 7·98 per cent., were illegitimate, compared with 303 or 6·88 per cent. in the previous year. It should be noted that 86 remained in the care of both parents giving a relatively stable family background to these children. The illegitimacy rate for England and Wales for 1967 was 8·4 per cent. i.e. 84 per 1000 live births.

STILL BIRTHS

Under the Notification of Births Act, all still-births must be notified to the Medical Officer of Health. 78 were notified during the year under the Act, and of these 3 were attended by midwives, and 75 took place in an institution.

The number registered during the twelve months ending 31st December was 78.

Taking the number of still-births that occurred in 1967 as 78 it is equal to 1.72 per cent. of the total births. In 1966, there were 82 still-births, equal to 1.83 per cent.

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	4,43
Live Births rate per 1,000 population	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16.
Still-births	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Still-births rate per 1,000 live and still-births	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17.
Total live and still-births	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,50
Infant deaths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Total infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Legitimate infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
Illegitimate infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Neo Natal rate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Perinatal death rate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Maternal deaths (including abortion)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still-births	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1957 to 1967

Year	Population estimated to middle of each year	BIRTHS			Total Deaths registered in the District		Transferable Deaths		Net Deaths belonging to the district		
		Un-corrected Number	Nett		Number	Rate	of Non-residents registered in the district	of Residents not registered in the district	Under 1 yr of age		At all ages
			Number	Rate					Number	Rate per 1000 net Births	
1957	271,800	5,415	4,299	15.8	3,718	13.8	655	74	128	30	3,137 11.5
1958	271,100	5,649	4,358	16.1	3,572	13.2	717	168	115	26	3,023 11.2
1959	270,800	5,406	4,220	15.6	3,387	12.5	765	180	87	21	2,802 10.3
1960	270,200	5,354	4,178	15.5	3,549	13.1	764	157	104	25	2,942 10.9
1961	265,800	5,578	4,260	16.0	3,804	14.3	752	170	123	29	3,222 12.1
1962	266,130	5,804	4,459	16.7	3,842	14.4	940	179	100	22	3,081 11.5
1963	266,110	5,902	4,348	16.3	3,492	13.1	606	163	85	19	3,049 11.4
1964	263,910	6,262	4,480	16.9	3,683	13.9	835	143	74	16	2,991 11.3
1965	276,630	6,438	4,490	16.2	3,901	14.1	919	164	88	19	3,146 11.3
1966	276,300	6,411	4,398	15.9	4,027	14.7	962	182	82	18	3,247 11.7
1967	275,730	6,652	4,431	16.0	3,855	13.9	973	158	98	22	3,040 11.0

Table 4

Showing the number of Births, Birth Rate, number of Deaths, Death Rate and Infantile Mortality Rate in each of the 24 Wards.

WARD			No. of Births registered	Birth Rate	No. of Deaths registered	Death Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate
1	..	..	137	12.2	217	19.3	21
2	..	..	128	12.0	148	13.8	31
3	..	..	184	17.0	97	9.4	32
4	..	..	202	16.4	157	12.7	14
5	..	..	192	17.8	152	14.1	26
6	..	..	172	13.9	147	11.8	29
7	..	..	163	17.0	85	8.8	42
8	..	..	141	13.8	79	7.7	14
9	..	..	264	19.0	203	14.6	22
10	..	..	196	17.9	137	12.3	15
11	..	..	249	17.9	148	10.6	28
12	..	..	124	11.1	113	10.1	16
13	..	..	144	16.4	90	10.2	20
14	..	..	172	17.4	115	11.7	11
15	..	..	151	16.7	88	9.7	26
16	..	..	238	20.5	80	6.9	12
17	..	..	142	10.4	161	11.3	21
18	..	..	126	13.2	87	9.1	55
19	..	..	243	17.9	132	9.1	12
20	..	..	189	16.4	94	8.1	15
21	..	..	151	18.9	102	12.7	16
22	..	..	248	18.0	171	11.7	30
23	..	..	324	19.7	136	8.3	15
24	..	..	151	12.8	101	8.6	1
Whole City			4,431	16.0	3,040	11.0	22

Table 5

Birth Rate, Death Rate and Infantile Mortality Rate for the whole City since Federation.

	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate
1911 ..	31.3	19.6	203
1912 ..	31.2	15.9	128
1913 ..	31.9	18.7	169
1914 ..	31.6	17.4	144
1915 ..	26.9	18.4	147
1916 ..	23.9	16.8	126
1917 ..	20.8	16.5	116
1918 ..	22.3	20.3	111
1919 ..	22.5	16.2	111
1920 ..	30.9	12.8	98
1921 ..	29.0	14.8	134
1922 ..	25.9	14.3	115
1923 ..	24.6	12.7	93
1924 ..	23.7	13.5	101
1925 ..	22.9	13.5	106
1926 ..	21.7	12.5	101
1927 ..	21.2	13.4	99
1928 ..	19.6	11.7	87
1929 ..	19.0	15.1	105
1930 ..	19.9	11.7	70
1931 ..	18.8	13.1	100
1932 ..	17.2	12.1	88
1933 ..	16.2	12.9	89
1934 ..	16.7	11.7	85
1935 ..	16.6	12.3	83
1936 ..	16.8	12.4	74
1937 ..	16.7	13.1	81
1938 ..	16.4	11.3	52
1939 ..	16.3	12.3	61
1940 ..	17.0	13.2	61
1941 ..	17.5	12.4	63
1942 ..	18.9	11.9	49
1943 ..	20.6	12.7	62
1944 ..	21.4	11.6	51
1945 ..	19.8	11.9	50
1946 ..	22.2	12.1	55
1947 ..	23.5	12.1	61
1948 ..	20.0	10.7	42
1949 ..	18.7	11.5	34
1950 ..	17.0	11.4	43
1951 ..	15.8	12.9	33
1952 ..	16.4	11.3	28
1953 ..	16.4	10.9	28
1954 ..	15.6	11.0	33
1955 ..	15.3	11.4	31
1956 ..	15.6	11.1	27
1957 ..	15.8	11.5	30
1958 ..	16.1	11.2	26
1959 ..	15.6	10.3	21
1960 ..	15.5	10.9	25
1961 ..	16.0	12.1	29
1962 ..	16.7	11.5	22
1963 ..	16.3	11.4	19
1964 ..	16.9	11.3	16
1965 ..	16.2	11.3	19
1966 ..	15.9	11.7	18
1967 ..	16.0	11.0	22

Table 6

Vital Statistics compared with those of England and Wales over a period of five years, and the natural increase for Stoke-on-Trent.

	Death Rate		Birth Rate		Infantile Mortality Rate		Natural Increase in Population, Stoke-on-Trent
	Stoke-on-Trent	England and Wales	Stoke-on-Trent	England and Wales	Stoke-on-Trent	England and Wales	
1963	11·4	12·2	16·3	18·2	19	21	1,299
1964	11·3	11·3	16·8	18·4	16	20	1,443
1965	11·3	11·5	16·2	18·1	19	19	1,344
1966	11·7	11·7	15·9	17·7	18	19	1,157
1967	11·0	11·2	16·0	17·2	22	18	1,391

DEATHS

The number of deaths registered in the City during the year 1967 was 3,855. This gives a death rate of 13·9 per 1,000 of the population. Of the total deaths, 2,409 occurred in public institutions in the district. If the deaths of non-residents which occurred in the district be excluded and the deaths of residents which occurred beyond the district be included the net deaths belonging to the district is 3,040 (1,610 males and 1,430 females), and the death rate 11·0 per 1,000.

When the Registrar General's Comparability Factor for deaths (1·24 for Stoke-on-Trent) is applied to the recorded rate it becomes 16·6 per 1,000 of the population.

The death rate for the whole of England and Wales was 11·2.

The death rate of 11·0 per 1,000 was 0·7 less than that for 1966.

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH

	1967	1966
Tubercular Diseases (all forms)	23	29
Congenital Debility and Malformation, etc., including Premature Birth	46	38
Tonchitis	138	217
Pneumonia	163	225
Organic Heart Disease, etc.	969	977
Cancer	638	613
Diphtheria	126	129
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	20	17
Influenza	5	25

DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES

	1967	1966
Smallpox	0	0
Scarlet Fever	0	0
Diphtheria	0	0
Scarlet Fever	0	0
Whooping Cough	1	0
Measles	1	0
Dysentery and Enteritis (under two years of age) ..	1	4

Lead Poisoning

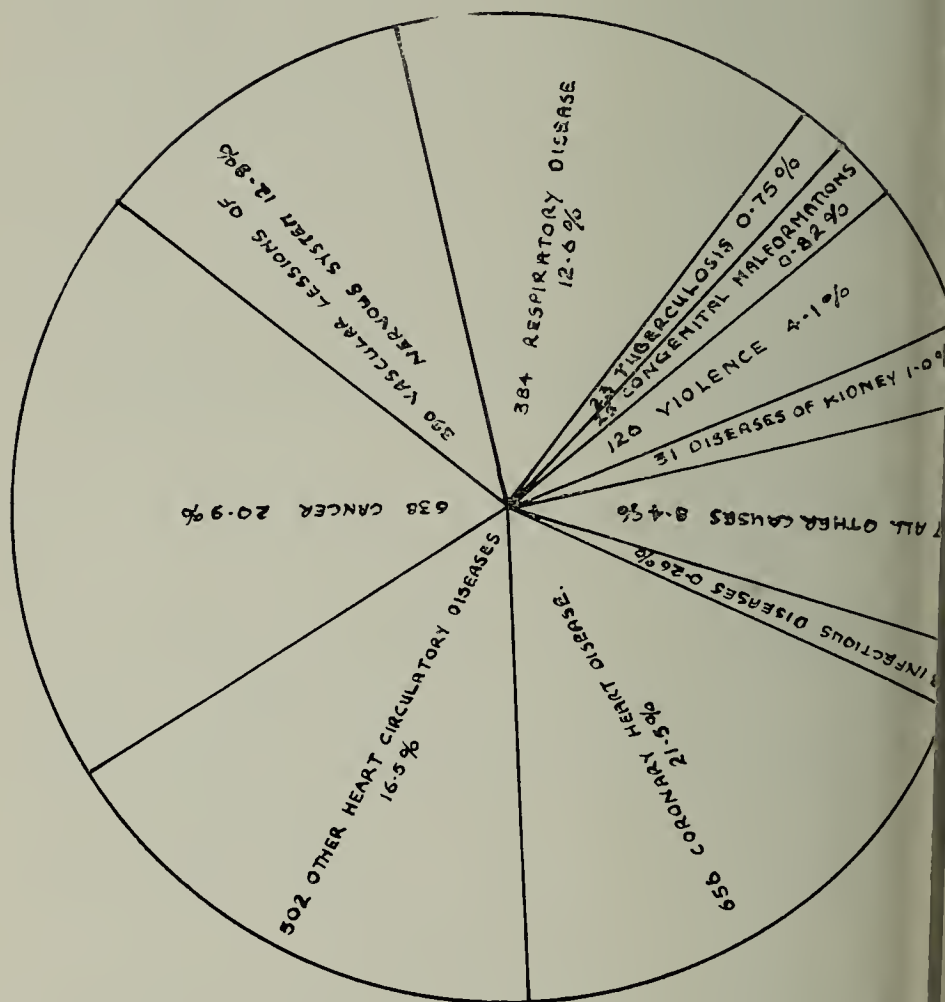
No deaths from lead poisoning have occurred since 1950.

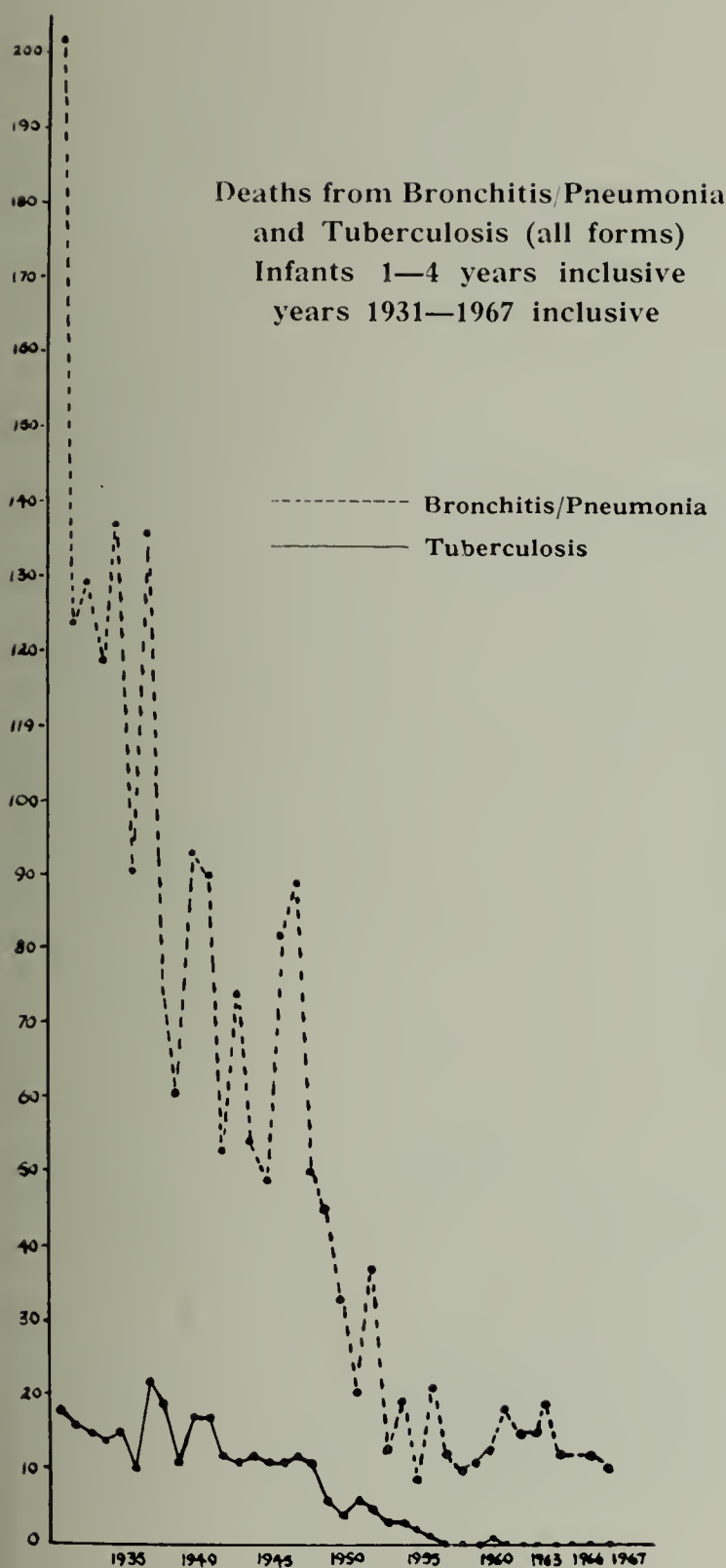
Cancer

The total number of deaths from cancer was 638 an increase of 25 from the previous year. This is equal to a death rate of 2.31 and in England and Wales the rate was 2.275 per thousand population.

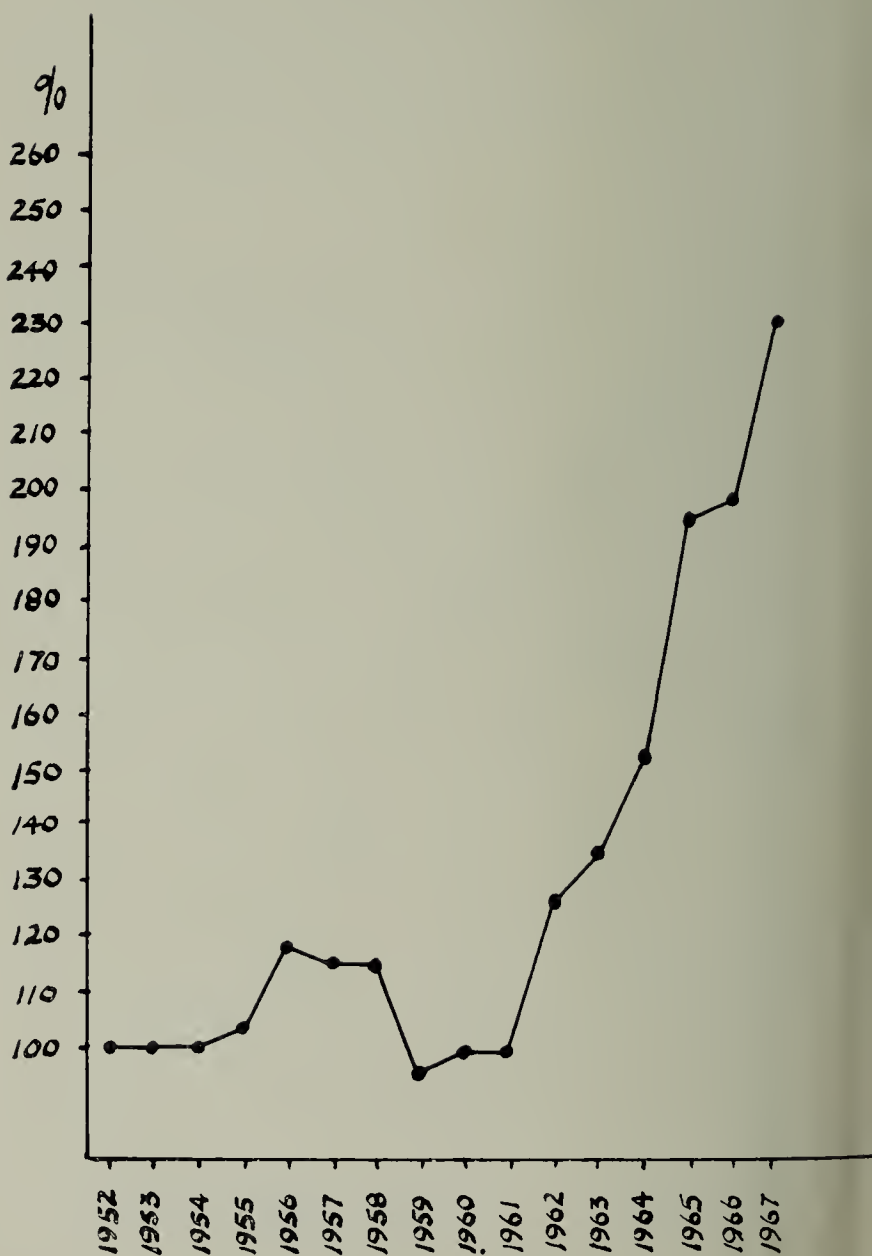
Proportion of Deaths from principal causes 1967

Total Deaths 3,040





Illegitimacy 1952 - 1967
Year 1952 shewn as 100%



ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS

Percentage to total live Births

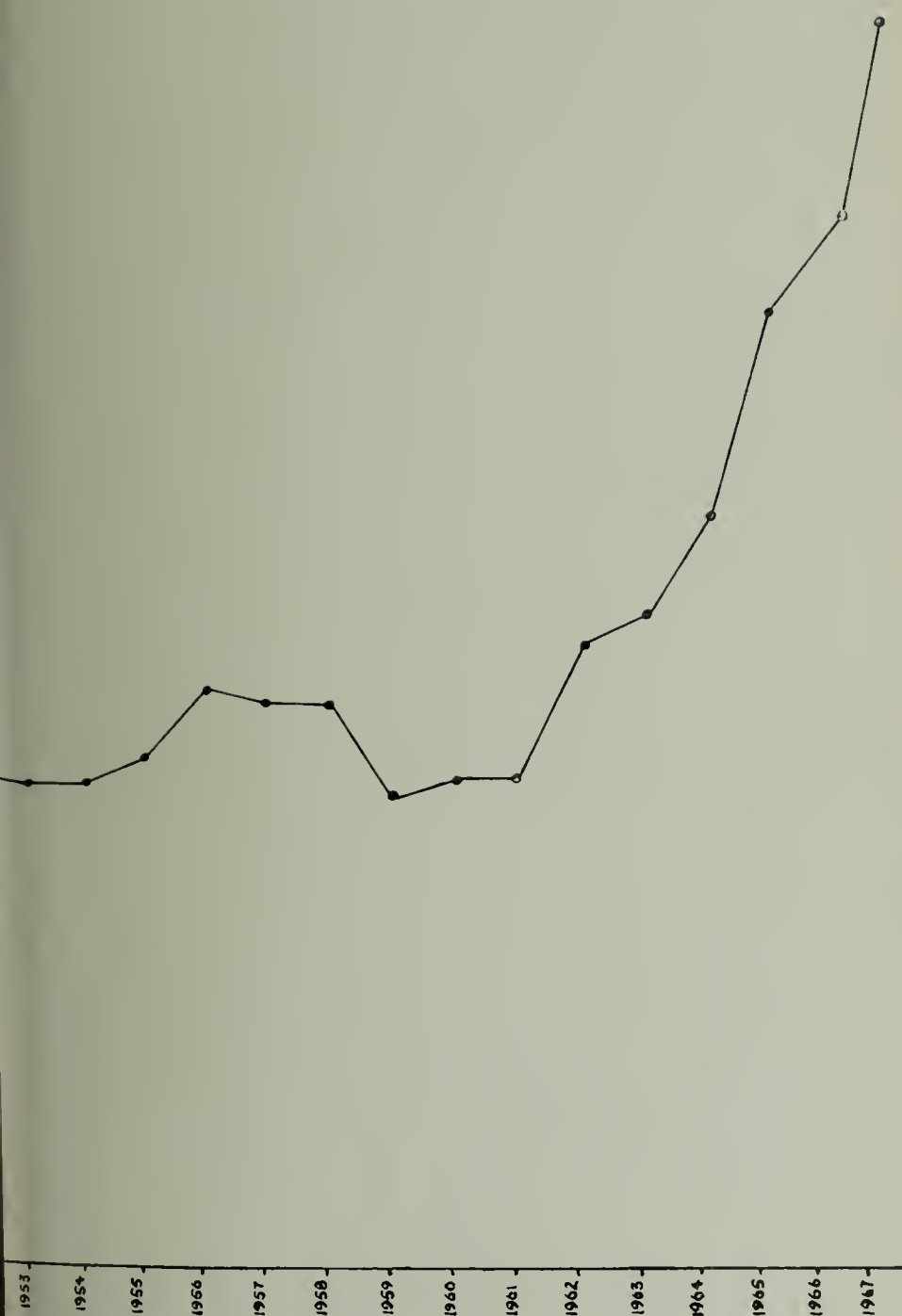


Table 7—Causes of, and Ages at Death, during the year 1967.

Causes of Death		WARDS																																										
		1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14		15		16		17		18		19		20				
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
All causes { Certified Uncertified		108	109	80	68	61	36	80	77	83	69	74	73	45	40	40	39	110	93	74	63	67	81	62	51	44	46	58	57	51	37	42	38	99	62	48	39	68	64	50	14			
Tuberculosis—respiratory		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis—other		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilitic disease		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Infective & Parasitic Diseases		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant Neoplasm—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stomach		2	—	3	7	2	2	3	3	2	1	2	1	—	1	3	—	3	3	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	—	—	2	1	2	—	2	1	—	3	3	2	2	2	2	
Lung, Bronchus		10	1	9	2	6	7	1	5	1	7	3	4	—	3	—	15	3	7	1	4	8	4	8	—	3	2	4	—	5	1	2	—	1	2	—	4	—	2	—	1	1		
Breast		3	—	2	—	—	1	1	4	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	5	—	2	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Uterus		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Malignant & Lymphatic Neoplasms		6	7	5	5	7	5	10	4	10	8	6	7	4	2	3	2	14	9	8	5	4	8	5	6	5	3	10	4	7	5	5	8	7	5	4	8	8	5	1	1			
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Diabetes		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Coronary Disease, Angina		20	13	4	13	5	3	4	16	12	27	8	11	6	7	4	5	10	12	7	9	3	15	7	8	5	4	2	10	4	11	2	9	13	10	3	7	5	7	5	9			
		23	29	25	21	14	5	17	15	23	8	22	8	8	10	12	13	20	9	16	19	17	13	16	18	12	10	13	12	8	1	9	7	21	9	14	8	19	9	14	5			

Table 7—Causes of, and Ages at Death, during the year 1967—continued

Hypertension with Heart Disease	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Other Heart Disease	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Other Circulatory Disease	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Influenza	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Pneumonia	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Bronchitis	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Congenital Malformations	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Motor Vehicle Accidents	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
All other Accidents	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Suicide	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Homicide & Operations of War	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37</																																																															

Table 7—Causes of, and Ages at Death, during the year 1967—continued

Causes of Death	WARDS								Net Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents," whether occurring within or without the district																Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in Institutions in the District																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
	21				22				23				24				All Ages								Under 1 year		1 year		2 to 4 years		5 to 14 years		15 to 24 years		25 to 44 years		45 to 64 years		65 to 74 years		75 years and over		M	F	T																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
	M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M	F	T																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				T																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
All causes { Certified .. Uncertified ..	54	48	85	86	73	63	54	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,610	1,430	3,040	56	42	3	6	7	11	5	20	5	65	46	545	300	489	397	415	625	1,263	1,116	2,409																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
Tuberculosis—respiratory	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	10	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 8

Deaths from Bronchitis/Pneumonia and
Tuberculosis (all forms)

Year	Population	1 to 4 Years					
		Bronchitis/Pneumonia			Tuberculosis		
		Notifi- cations	Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000	Notifi- cations	Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000
1950	275,800	68	33	0.11	10	4	0.01
1960	270,200	28	13	0.04	3	1	—
1961	265,800	39	18	0.06	1	—	—
1962	266,130	23	15	0.05	7	—	—
1963	266,110	49	15	0.05	4	—	—
1964	263,910	28	20	0.07	8	—	—
1965	276,630	32	12	0.04	5	—	—
1966	276,300	29	13	0.04	1	—	—
1967	275,730	23	11	0.03	1	—	—
45 to 65 Years							
1950	275,800	61	101	0.36	55	65	0.21
1960	270,200	21	76	0.28	50	17	0.06
1961	265,800	41	76	0.28	46	22	0.08
1962	266,130	27	93	0.34	35	16	0.06
1963	266,110	27	97	0.36	29	15	0.05
1964	263,910	17	80	0.30	54	9	0.03
1965	276,630	13	104	0.37	39	12	0.04
1966	276,300	15	113	0.40	34	14	0.05
1967	275,730	6	78	0.28	34	13	0.04
65 Years and over							
1950	275,800	55	221	0.80	10	26	0.09
1960	270,200	36	229	0.84	21	16	0.05
1961	265,800	90	179	0.67	12	20	0.07
1962	266,130	61	260	0.97	13	17	0.06
1963	266,110	51	245	0.92	22	12	0.04
1964	263,910	61	217	0.82	20	20	0.07
1965	276,630	33	230	0.83	18	16	0.05
1966	276,300	60	307	1.11	19	15	0.05
1967	275,730	57	210	0.76	19	10	0.03

PART 2



INFECTIOUS AND INFECTIVE DISEASES

INFECTIOUS AND INFECTIVE DISEASES

Scarlet Fever

Number of cases notified	..	..	..	..	..	63
Number of cases removed to hospitals	..	..	..	..	..	2
Percentage of cases removed	..	..	..	..	..	3.0
Number of cases in which diagnosis was confirmed	..	..	..	..	..	63
Number of deaths	..	..	..	..	..	—
Case fatality per cent.	..	..	..	..	..	—

The attack rate for the City during the year was 0.22 per 1,000 of the population.

The death rate for the City during 1967 was 0.0.

Diphtheria

For the sixteenth year in succession, there have been no confirmed cases of diphtheria in the City.

Typhoid and Para-Typhoid Fever

Number of cases notified	..	..	..	..	..	—
Number of cases removed to hospital	..	..	..	..	..	—
Percentage of cases removed	..	..	..	..	..	—
Number of cases in which diagnosis was confirmed	..	..	..	..	..	—
Number of deaths	..	..	..	..	..	—
Case fatality per cent.	..	..	..	..	..	—

Arrangements have been made for the inoculation against Enteric Fever, free of charge.

Smallpox

During the year no cases of smallpox occurred.

Erysipelas

There were 4 cases notified during the year and in all cases diagnosis was confirmed. There were no deaths. In 1966 6 cases were notified with no deaths.

Meningococcal Meningitis

There were no cases notified as Meningococcal Meningitis during the year. There were no deaths during the year.

Encephalitis

There were 3 cases of the above disease notified during the year and all cases were confirmed bacteriologically.

Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis

There were no cases notified during the year.

Dysentery

There were 143 cases of Dysentery notified during the year, all of which were confirmed bacteriologically.

Malaria

There was one case of malaria notified during the year.

Influenza, Pneumonia and Broncho Pneumonia

The number of cases notified during the year was:—Influenzal pneumonia, nil, and Pneumonia and Broncho Pneumonia, 90. The number of deaths was:—Influenza 5, being equal to a rate of 0.001 per 1,000 of the population; and Pneumonia and Broncho Pneumonia, 15 being equal to a rate of 1.106 per 1,000 of the population.

Pemphigus Neonatorum

There were no cases of Pemphigus Neonatorum notified during the year.

Measles

Measles was made compulsorily notifiable in the latter months of 1939, and during 1967, there were 2,843 cases notified.

There was one death during 1967.

Whooping Cough

There was one death from Whooping Cough during the year.

This disease was made compulsorily notifiable in the latter months of 1939 and during 1967 there were 273 cases notified as compared to 25 in 1966.

Pertussis antigenicity is currently under investigation by the Public Health Laboratory Service and this notification increase may be due to mutagenic changes reducing the efficiency of available vaccine. Alternatively, a new micro-organism may very well be causing a similar syndrome.

Food Poisoning					Cases otherwise ascertained
NUMBER OF NOTIFICATIONS (CORRECTED)					
1st Quarter	..	..	..	7	0
2nd Quarter	..	..	..	—	0
3rd Quarter	..	..	..	5	0
4th Quarter	..	..	..	15	0
				—	—
Totals ..				27	0
				—	—

OUTBREAKS DUE TO IDENTIFIED AGENTS

Total Outbreaks 9 ; Total Cases 16.

OUTBREAKS OF UNDISCOVERED CAUSE

Total Outbreaks 7 ; Total Cases 11.

SINGLE CASES

Agent identified 0 ; Unknown Cause 0.

Outbreaks still occur showing that the potential danger is widespread.

The essence of prevention of food poisoning lies in good personal and kitchen hygiene and in "cold" storage of all prepared foods not to be eaten immediately after preparation.

The rules of good hygiene are simple and easily carried out.

Members of the department are willing to give talks on this to any interested people by arrangement, and leaflets and posters are always available.

The North Staffs. College of Technology run courses in Food Hygiene which should be attended by everyone engaged in the catering trade.

PATHOLOGICAL SAMPLING

During recent years there has been a continuing high number of cases of dysentery notified. These cases are very time-consuming because, in addition to the original investigation which has to be carried out, the subsequent re-visiting in respect of pathological samples involves the expenditure of considerable time. Most of the households affected prove to be very co-operative, but there are occasions when repeated attempts to secure samples fail, and in some instances children have had to be excluded from school for longer than necessary because the sampling programme took so long to complete. If the number of cases continues to rise it may be necessary to adopt other methods of handling the pathological samples. One major plant bakery located within the City, which has not only a factory medical officer and nursing staff but also an experienced former Public Health Inspector as Hygiene Officer, carries out routine stool examination on all of its workers employed in rolling real and synthetic cream and liquid egg. This stool sampling is done through the Public Health Department.

Laboratory Investigation of Food Poisoning and Dysentery Cases, and Suspected Cases, and Routine Checks of Food Handlers

Years	..	..	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Cases of Dysentery Notified	..	..	339	35	294	172	143
Number of Positive Dysentery Cases confirmed by Public Health Laboratory)	..	..	230	23	265	223	146
Selected Notifications of Food Poisoning	..	..	37	5	26	13	27
Pathological samples taken	..	..	3,492	1,117	4,647	3,365	2,283
Pathological samples positive	..	..	576	88	584	383	272

Of the 2,283 samples sent to the Public Health Laboratory in 1967 were specimens from children and the staff of Local Authority Day Nurseries. 140 samples represented routine health checks by the bakery concern mentioned above.

Laboratory Examination of Suspected Foodstuffs

During the year there were submitted for laboratory examination 34 specimens of food which were implicated in cases of food borne disease or suspected of being capable of causing disease or which were unfit for human food.

Of these samples were sent to the Public Analyst.

Of these samples were sent to the Public Health Service Laboratory.

Of these samples were sent to the Veterinary Laboratory, Ministry of Fisheries and Food.

Table 9

Pulmonary Tuberculosis

Deaths, Death Rate & Notification. Years 1914-1967

Year	No. of Notific- ations	No. of Deaths TOTAL	under one	1-2	2-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65 & over
1967	83	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	10
1966	65	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	15
1965	87	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	16
1964	116	28	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	19
1963	86	28	-	-	-	-	-	2	15	11
1962	94	33	-	-	-	-	1	2	14	16
1961	90	42	-	-	-	-	-	2	20	20
1960	121	32	-	-	-	-	-	1	15	16
1959	120	33	-	-	-	-	-	4	12	17
1958	163	48	-	-	-	-	1	7	21	19
1957	178	37	-	-	-	-	-	5	15	17
1956	267	59	-	-	-	-	-	11	30	18
1955	337	73	-	-	-	-	1	15	38	19
1954	297	74	-	-	-	-	4	15	45	10
1953	297	94	-	-	-	-	4	21	42	27
1952	314	95	-	-	1	-	9	27	34	24
1951	281	119	-	-	1	-	8	34	58	18
1950	258	140	-	-	-	1	6	45	63	25
1949	422	156	-	2	-	-	21	52	60	21
1948	264	150	1	1	2	-	17	42	68	19
1947	317	144	-	1	1	-	19	45	63	15
1946	296	165	1	1	-	1	21	59	63	19
1945	281	151	1	2	1	3	21	59	52	12
1944	290	160	-	-	2	2	27	45	70	14
1943	264	184	1	1	-	2	33	59	65	23
1942	338	180	1	1	-	1	29	69	69	10
1941	377	210	1	-	1	9	46	68	77	8
1940	339	188	-	-	1	2	37	59	80	9
1939	323	203	-	-	-	2	37	66	79	19
1938	375	181	2	-	1	-	31	64	67	16
1937	458	218	1	1	2	3	39	82	83	7
1936	511	200	-	-	1	5	39	60	74	21
1935	466	244	1	3	-	3	38	89	95	15
1934	501	229	1	1	2	2	50	82	73	18
1933	467	242	1	2	1	2	48	91	78	19
1932	582	235	1	1	2	3	45	81	92	10
1931	604	271	2	-	1	7	45	97	111	8
1930	576	281	-	-	5	9	55	103	100	9
1929	627	289	1	5	5	15	61	109	84	9
1928	524	261	3	5	8	9	47	94	85	10
1927	411	293	4	4	4	12	60	111	97	7
1926	406	275	3	8	8	10	61	86	93	6
1925	451	275	-	3	5	14	57	102	90	4
1924	354	254	-	3	1	11	56	91	87	5
1923	390	267	2	1	-	8	61	112	78	5
1922	452	294	2	2	6	18	56	112	89	9
1921	491	292	1	4	1	10	68	115	85	8
1920	587	260	1	2	4	13	53	118	65	4
1919	742	283	3	2	1	22	59	109	77	10
1918	606	325	6	3	9	34	64	132	73	4
1917	501	330	1	5	8	24	64	133	91	4
1916	580	326	2	3	10	27	49	123	102	10
1915	686	293	3	-	6	14	56	122	83	9
1914	775	308	1	2	6	15	47	146	87	4

DISEASE	WARDS																								Public Institutions
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
Scarlet Fever ..	3	5	2	1	4	1	6	3	1	2	5	5	1	2	1	2	3	3	2	5	3	2	1	—	3
Whooping Cough ..	2	11	20	4	5	9	6	10	4	4	66	3	3	13	18	28	1	1	11	10	3	8	12	11	11
Poliomyelitis Paralytic ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis Non-Paralytic ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	59	58	104	41	157	47	204	85	82	122	425	109	54	151	88	104	88	181	106	146	71	107	151	101	2
Diphtheria and Membranous Group	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	58	19	3	—	—	4	—	—	1	1	1	2	—	2	2	—	3	7	1	7	5	4	20	3	—
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia, Primary	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	1	—	2	3	—	2	—	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	1
Pneumonia, Broncho ..	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	13
Pneumonia, Influenzal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Infective	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Post-Infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Para-Typhoid B.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	5	2	1	2	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	3
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	4	2	4	4	5	8	5	1	4	4	—	3	1	5	1	4	6	—	1	4	3	7	2	4	1
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	1	2	—	1	1	—	132
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pemphigus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken Pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	127	105	136	53	175	71	223	100	94	138	500	123	63	180	110	148	101	205	128	165	91	135	187	124	196

TUBERCULOSIS STATISTICS

83 cases of Pulmonary and 11 cases of other forms of Tuberculosis were notified in accordance with the provisions of the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations.

There were 23 deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis which is equal to death rate of 0.083 per 1,000; in 1966 there were 28 deaths and death rate of 0.101. In 1967 the death rate for England and Wales was 0.037 per 1,000 (Males 0.056; Females 0.019).

There were no deaths from forms of Tuberculosis other than Pulmonary; in 1966 there was 1 death equal to a rate of 0.003 per 1,000. In 1967 the death rate for England and Wales was 0.005 (Males 0.005, Females 0.005).

The total death rate from all forms of Tuberculosis was 0.083 per 1,000 compared with 0.042 in England and Wales.

TUBERCULOSIS IN 1967

by

DR. F. A. SMITH, Consultant Chest Physician

It is disappointing to record that the number of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis considered notifiable rose during 1967 to 92 compared to the relatively low figure of 68 for 1966 — an increase of 35.3%.

Notifications of non-pulmonary tuberculosis also increased from the figure of 7 for 1966 to 9 for 1967.

Deaths directly attributable to pulmonary tuberculosis remained at exactly the same figure as in the previous year.

An increase of 24 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis in one year, especially when the trend has been almost consistently downwards for the fifteen years or so is rather disturbing, and merits further investigation.

The first point is that during 1967 there were 13 notifications among children, i.e. patients up to the age of 15, compared to none in 1966.

The second point is that during 1967, 7 patients who had been discharged from Chest Clinic care as recovered, re-attended the Clinic and had to be re-notified. The surprising feature of these cases is that three of them had actually been followed up for nine years, two for eight years, and one patient had actually attended regularly for eleven years before being discharged. Three of the seven patients were certified cases of pneumoconiosis, but in none of them had tubercle bacilli been demonstrated although they had been considered tuberculous, and had been notified.

One man who had last attended in 1958 had been wandering about the country and owed his breakdown to having no fixed abode, and living 'rough'. This type of patient presents a considerable problem, for it often happens that the Salvation Army Hostel is the only place which will consider giving them lodging, and the residents of the Hostel are thus exposed to infection. These other contact inmates are peculiarly unco-operative in agreeing to a medical examination and chest X-ray, which further increases the risk of the disease being spread sporadically.

Also included in the 92 new notifications for 1967 are three 'transfers', that is patients diagnosed elsewhere who come to live in the City. Two of these were immigrants from Pakistan and Jamaica respectively.

The posthumous notifications totalled six in 1967, compared with eight in 1966. These posthumous notifications are an inevitable happening in an area such as Stoke-on-Trent, where the death of any person who has been at risk from pneumoconiosis during their working life, whether certified or not, has to be notified to the City Coroner. This is a preferable procedure and ensures that some individuals who have never been compensated during life for industrial disease, have their lung condition investigated after death. Widows and dependents may benefit, and further precautions in the mines and pottery industry to prevent pneumoconiosis can often follow these investigations.

Of the six posthumous notifications made during 1967, four were women, three of whom were over 75 years of age who had never attended the Chest Clinic, and one was a contact of her husband. She had adamantly refused all offers of a chest X-ray at the Chest Clinic or the Mass Radiography Unit, despite numerous visits and requests by Doctors and Health Visitors.

The two other cases were men aged 72 and 47 respectively, who died within hours of admission to Hospital, and in one the disease had been suspected but not confirmed.

The thirteen children notified in 1967 became a cause for considerable anxiety. Seven of the children were girls, and six were boys. Three of the girls and three boys were in fact contacts. The latter were all infected by their mother, who had been treated for almost twelve months for 'bronchitis and asthma' before being sent to the Chest Clinic.

One of the girls was a cousin of these three boys, and the other two were infected by their mother and grandmother respectively, both of whom had active tuberculosis with tubercle bacilli in their sputum.

Two other children were referred by their own Doctors because of their symptoms, one was referred from the School Health Service and another by the Mass Radiography Service.

Three cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified from the City General Hospitals where they were under the care of the Paediatricians, but all the contacts both in their families and at school have been examined, X-rayed, and where mantoux negative, vaccinated with B.C.G.

Little can be done to prevent such cases of primary tuberculosis occurring, when one of the parents or a grandparent is found to have had infectious pulmonary tuberculosis for six to twelve months, particularly where the infecting adult has refused to have a chest X-ray or to accept the offer of a bed in Hospital for investigation. It is in this type of case that health education and propaganda, as well as relief of overcrowded housing conditions have most scope in lessening the risk to other innocent victims in the same environment.

All thirteen children have been, or are being successfully treated and none of them is infectious, and those of school age who are in Hospital are having their education continued.

Total attendances at the Chest Clinic for the year 1967 amounted to 4,618 which represents an increase of 10·87% on the 1966 total of 4,118.

New patients seen at the Clinic over the same period totalled 1,610 which compared to the 1966 figure of 1,426 shows an increase of 12·9%. Ray examinations at the Chest Clinic also rose by 42·3% from 4,002 in 1966 to 5,698 in 1967.

These figures would seem to refute the allegation made in some quarters that the Chest Clinic Service was declining so rapidly that it could soon be dispensed with and absorbed by other specialties.

Table 11 below gives the sex distribution of the 92 cases notified in 1967 in comparison with 1966.

Table 11

**Sex distribution of the 92 cases notified in 1967
in comparison to 1966**

	1967		1966	
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
Men ..	47	51·0	46	67·6
Women ..	32	34·9	22	32·4
Children ..	13	14·1	—	—
Total	92	100·0	68	100·0

It should be remembered that included in these figures are three patients 'transferred in' to the City from other parts of the country, seven re-notifications and six posthumous notifications. Of these six posthumous notifications three cases were suffering from uncomplicated pulmonary tuberculosis, and three, all women, were found to have tuberculosis superimposed on previously recognised pneumoconiosis.

Male adult notifications exceed female notifications by 36%. Table 12 shows the age and sex distribution of the 92 patients notified during 1967.

Table 12
Age and Sex distribution of 92 Cases Notified in 1967

Age Group	Males		Females	
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
1—15 ..	6	11·33	7	17·95
16—20 ..	3	5·66	1	2·56
21—25 ..	1	1·88	1	2·56
26—30 ..	1	1·88	4	10·27
31—35 ..	2	3·77	3	7·69
36—40 ..	—	—	2	5·13
41—45 ..	2	3·77	2	5·13
46—50 ..	6	11·33	—	—
51—55 ..	3	5·66	1	2·56
56—60 ..	6	11·33	2	5·13
61—65 ..	14	26·41	3	7·69
66—70 ..	6	11·33	5	12·82
71—75 ..	2	3·77	2	5·13
76—80 ..	1	1·88	5	12·82
80 plus ..	—	—	1	2·56
Total ..	53	100·00	39	100·00

It is interesting to note that eleven (three men and eight women) nearly 12% of the total number notified were over 70 at the time notification, forty-eight (52·2%) were over 60, and fifty-one (55·4%) were over 50. The various percentages at the different age groups for both men and women are shown below:

Men

3 over 70 = 5·66%
 9 over 65 = 16·99%
 23 over 60 = 43·40%
 32 over 50 = 60·38%

Women

8 over 70 = 20·51%
 16 over 60 = 41·03%
 19 over 50 = 48·72%

Number of Patients on Tuberculosis Register at 31st December, 1967

At the 31st December, 1967, there were 657 patients on the Chest Clinic register. Of these 77 were known to have tuberculosis of organs other than the lungs. Table 13 shows the sex distribution of patients on the register at 31st December, 1967.

Table 13
Sex Distribution of Patients on the Register at 31.12.67 compared to 31.12.66

	31.12.1967 Number	31.12.1967 % of Total	31.12.1966 Number	31.12.1966 % of Total
Men	392	59.66	555	71.34
Women	234	35.62	180	23.14
Children under 14	31	4.72	43	5.52
Total	657	100.00	778	100.00

In 1966 there were 778 patients on the register, 89 of whom had tuberculosis of organs other than the lungs, whereas in 1967 there were 77 patients on the register, 77 of whom had tuberculosis of organs other than the lungs. Of the 77 non-respiratory tuberculous patients notified in 1967, 40 were male, 34 were female, and 3 were children under 15 years of age. Table 14 shows the source of new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis during 1967.

Table 14
Source of New Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis in 1967

Source	1967		1966	
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
Referred direct by Family Doctors ..	22	23.9	25	36.8
Chest Radiography ..	25	27.2	20	29.4
Notified from Hospitals	28	30.4	10	14.7
Contacts	8	8.7	—	—
Transfers—In	3	3.3	5	7.4
Autochthonous	6	6.5	8	11.7
Total	92	100.0	68	100.00

The relatively large proportion of patients notified from the Hospitals (30·4%) in 1967 arises from the fact that in these cases, the diagnosis had not been established until investigations in Hospital had been completed.

Immigrants Notified in 1967

Nine immigrants, all aged between 15 and 35 were notified in 1967. 8 were cases of infectious pulmonary disease, and one had tuberculosis of the ankle. Two of the immigrants were from the West Indies, one was Chinese, and the other six were Pakistanis. The contacts of all those cases were traced — not without difficulty in some instances — and no fresh case of tuberculosis was discovered among them. In five immigrants, the disease had the appearance of having been present before their arrival in this country, and in seven of the pulmonary cases tubercle bacilli were recovered from the sputum.

Table 15 shows the proportion of deaths as between men and women which were directly attributable to pulmonary tuberculosis in 1967.

Table 15
Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis in 1967
(25 in 1966 also)

Sex	Numbers in Age Groups					Totals
	Under 25 years	25-44	45-64	65-74	75 and over	
Males ..	—	—	11	4	1	17
Females ..	—	—	4	—	4	8
Totals ..	—	—	15	4	5	25

Included in the total of 25 are 6 patients who were notified posthumously.

9 men and 3 women died at home.

6 men and 2 women died in the City General Hospital.

2 men and 3 women died in Bucknall Hospital.

The accompanying graph shows the trend in notifications and death in the City since 1948.

Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis

Table 16 gives details of the 9 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis notified in addition to the 92 cases of pulmonary disease notified during 1967.

Table 16

**9 Cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis in 1967
(in addition to 92 pulmonary cases)**

Site of or Type of Disease	SEX										TOTALS
	MALES					FEMALES					
	un- der 1	2- 5	6- 15	16- 45	45 +	un- der 1	2- 5	6- 15	16- 45	45 +	
Renal	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	3
Glands of neck	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	3
Abdominal	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
R.B. wrist	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
TOTAL	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	1	2	1	9

B.C.G. Vaccinations in 1967

Table 17 shows the age and sex distribution of 127 contacts vaccinated against tuberculosis in 1967.

**Table 17
B.C.G. Vaccinations**

SEX	AGE GROUPS						Total
	Under 1 year	1—2	3—5	6—10	11—15	16 and over	
Males ..	5	13	13	24	12	2	69
Females ..	6	8	16	12	8	8	58
TOTALS ..	11	21	29	36	20	10	127

In addition to the contacts noted above, 41 other patients who fell into the category of 'those at risk' were successfully vaccinated with B.C.G., making a total of 168 patients vaccinated during the year. In 1966, 79 contacts and 53 others considered 'at risk' were vaccinated, making up the total of 132 vaccinations for that year.

Table 18 gives some statistical information about the general work of the Chest Clinic.

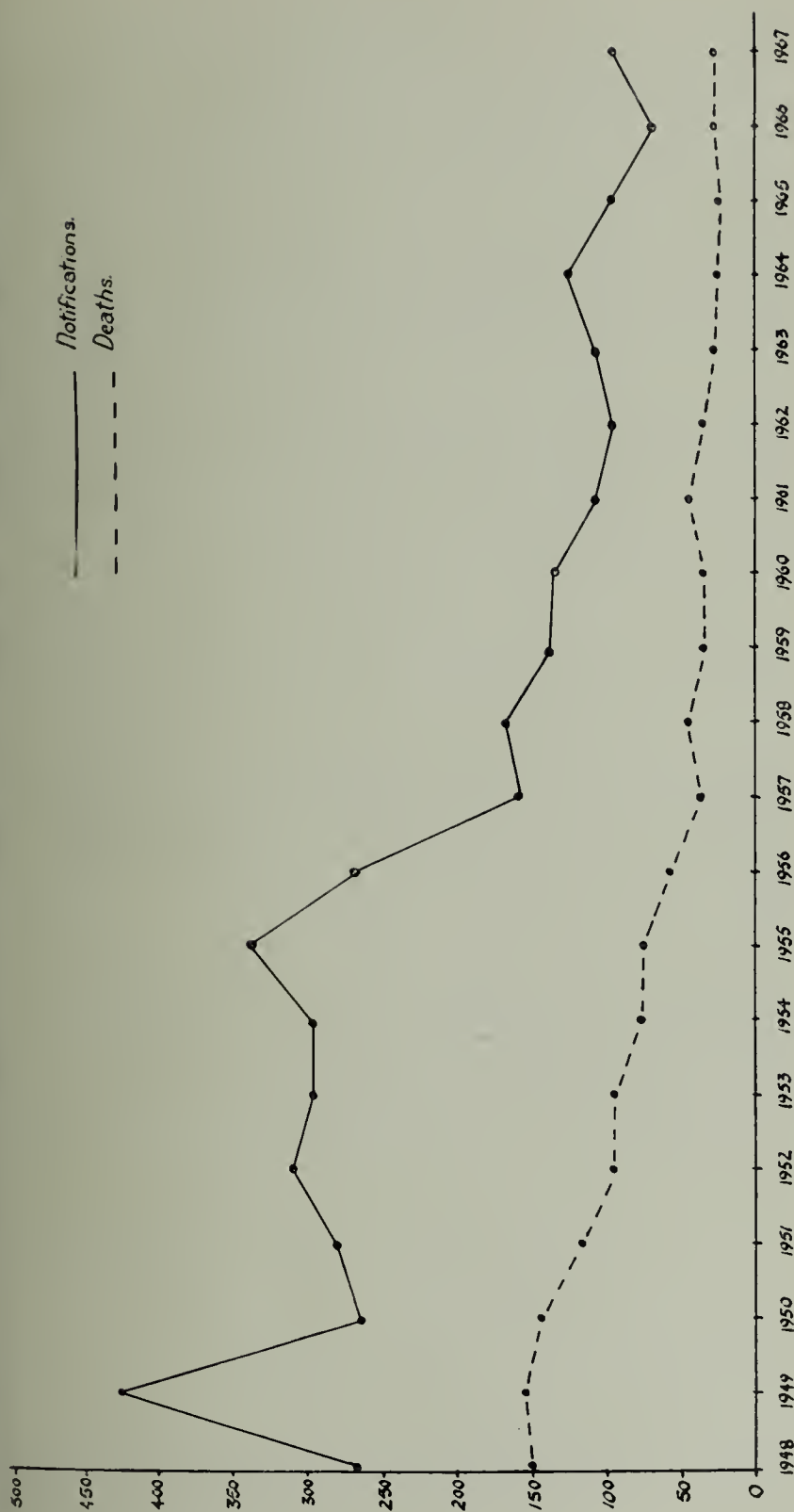
Table 18
Routine Work of the Chest Clinic for Five Years,
1963-1967

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
New Patients examined	2,074	1,676	1,530	1,428	1,610
New contacts examined	279	279	184	143	202
Patients attendances	6,507	5,662	5,293	4,618	5,120
X-ray examinations	7,313	6,033	5,675	4,002	5,698
Tuberculin skin tests	1,315	969	868	683	855
Visits made by Health Visitors	2,714	2,144	1,743	1,946	2,144
B.C.G. Vaccinations	219	150	166	132	168

In conclusion I wish once again to express my thanks to my medical colleagues, to the Health Visitors, and to the Radiography and Clerical Staff at the Chest Clinic.

I am grateful also to Dr. Hamilton and his staff in the Public Health Department for their continued co-operation and help, to Dr. Posner and the Mass Radiography Unit, and to all our medical colleagues in the School Health Service and the Hospitals. Without their assistance diagnosis and successful treatment would be quite impossible. Last but not least, we are grateful to the family doctors in the city, who continue to exercise great vigilance and skill in the recognition of tuberculosis in its earliest stages.

Comparison of Notifications to Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 1948-1967



Welfare Department

Chest Clinic

During 1967 full time work continued at the Clinic covering Clinic sessions, home and hospital visiting, and work with problem families.

Once again the accent was on help and advice concerning patient domestic and financial problems. All patients entering hospital via the Clinic are interviewed there prior to admission and information of financial circumstances and home conditions etc. is sought so that advice or help or information can be offered as necessary. At this interview the Welfare Officer gets a fairly complete picture of the patient's circumstances and many problems can often be dealt with before hospital admission. This is reassuring for the patient and helps his or her stay in hospital. The Clinic interview is of great value to both the patient and the Welfare Officer. The patient is enabled to enter hospital without worries and knows that should difficulties occur later, the Welfare Officer can help. The Welfare Officer in turn learns of the patient's social, domestic and financial circumstances and can be aware of possible future problems.

Problems most frequently encountered are those created by a sudden substantial drop in income e.g. mortgage repayments, rent, hire purchase accounts to be met out of National Health Insurance benefits which do not compare with usual earnings. In these cases it is explained to the patient what allowances are available to him. Building Societies usually accept interest repayments only, which are covered by Ministry of Social Security allowances; firms operating Hire Purchase agreements often agree to reduced payments until full employment is resumed. It is interesting to note that the recently introduced Earnings Related Supplement Scheme is of great help to those people who, prior to hospital admission, have been in regular employment.

Care of young children is usually the biggest problem facing married women with young children, widows, and women separated from their husbands and often these women are reluctant to go into hospital. Every effort is made to recruit help from relatives, and if this is not forthcoming the Children's Department. Employers are frequently contacted when a slight change in a husband's working hours is all that is required to overcome the difficulty of a mother in hospital and it is good to report that a firm has yet refused to co-operate in this way.

The care of elderly and infirm relatives left at home is another frequent problem, but the provision of Home Help and Meals on Wheels services and regular visiting usually provides a solution.

Many patients do not require help, but they are pleased to know that should problems arise later, help is available.

The Welfare Officer later visits patients during their stay in hospital and also visits the patient's home and relatives if necessary. Patients admitted to hospital without first attending the Clinic are interviewed by the Welfare Officer during hospital visiting sessions and the same advice

and help offered. Many elderly male patients are found to need clothing and the Welfare Officer purchases this during their stay in hospital, either from their own savings or with a grant, so that on discharge they are adequately clothed. This same type of patient often needs accommodation and every effort is made to obtain this, but good lodgings are difficult to find for such men and the Housing Department's rules regarding application for accommodation do not permit of immediate help to such people.

Help is also given to patients, either during Clinic interviews or hospital visits, to complete various forms, to write and post letters, to pay rents and other regular commitments when in hospital for any length of time, to inform employers etc.

After discharge from hospital, particularly in the case of older patients or where the prognosis is poor, contact is maintained with home visits; other patients are followed up at their Clinic attendances.

During the year visiting to the various Sanatoria continued with weekly visits being made to Bucknall and City General Hospitals and fortnightly visits to Cheshire Joint Sanatorium.

Six people were sent on convalescent holidays during 1967 through the Health Department.

Seven patients were rehoused during the year and eleven letters supporting applications were submitted to the Housing Department. Unsuitable accommodation e.g. elderly patients requiring smaller and/or ground floor accommodation, is still a very difficult problem but close and constant contact is maintained with the Housing Department to ensure that all patients with housing difficulties are helped as quickly as possible.

Close contact is also maintained with the Disablement Resettlement Officer of the Ministry of Labour who is always willing to see patients regarded as fit for work again but unable to follow their former occupations. Most patients nowadays are able to return to their own jobs and in some cases where lighter work is required firms are most helpful in trying to place their workers in alternative employment. The few, chiefly male, patients in the older age groups and usually ex-miners and potters still remain a difficult problem. However, the provision of an Industrial Rehabilitation Unit for North Staffordshire alongside the proposed Government Training Centre should be of great benefit.

The student attached to the Clinic for approximately one year prior to University entrance remained at the Clinic until September. The emphasis was on practical work and much of her time was spent interviewing at the Clinic and visiting patients in hospital and at home. Principles of social work were outlined and discussed and office administration was carried out under supervision. Educational visits and introductions to other social workers and their departments were arranged and at least one study period per week was allotted to allow time for prescribed reading.

Throughout the year the Welfare Department has received help and co-operation from voluntary bodies and Local Authority departments their assistance is greatly appreciated.

The following table is a resumé of part of the work of the Welfare Department at the Chest Clinic:—

Number of patients interviewed	..	..	..	..	66
Number of home visits to patients, dependents and problem families	..	..	..	..	37
Miscellaneous visits	..	..	..	..	15
Number of cases referred to Ministry of Social Security	..				2
Ministry of Social Security informed re notified patients, discharged/recovered patients, health/working capacity					1
Ministry of Labour requests on patients' working capacity, Forms D.P. 1(X) completed	..	..	..	..	1
Pneumoconiosis benefit applications completed	..	..			1
Home Help recommended	..	..	..	..	
Meals on Wheels requested	..	..	..	..	
Nursing equipment arranged	..	..	..	..	
Free milk allowed to new cases	..	..	..	..	
Convalescent cases—Public Health Department	..	..			
N.C.B. Medical Officer informed re admission/discharge of miners	..	..	..	..	
Admission to residential home arranged	..	..	..		
Clothing supplied from the Clinic	..	..	..	..	
Clothing supplied from W.R.V.S.	..	..	..	..	
Patients referred to other organisations	..	..	..		
Chiropody service arranged	..	..	..	..	
Housing: Patients rehoused	..	..	..	..	
Applications supported	..	..	..	..	
Patients accommodated in lodgings found by Welfare Officer					
Children's Department enquiries for adoption cases	..	..			

The continuing generosity of an anonymous donor made possible following help to patients: T.V. rentals paid for the year, 4; T.V. licences paid for the year, 9; gifts of bedding, 4; gifts of clothing, 4; rent arrears paid, 1; train fare to convalescent holiday, 1; coal 5 cwt. to 180 people

REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE STOKE-ON-TRENT MASS RADIOGRAPHY SERVICE IN 1967

by DR. E. POSNER
Consultant Chest Physician

During the year almost 60,000 persons were X-rayed in Staffordshire and Shropshire. At the time of writing this report (May, 1968) more than 1 million films have been taken since the inception of the service in 1952. The large number of significant abnormalities detected during that period is shown on Table 19. General Practitioners continued to refer a large number of their patients to the static unit. On the other hand the number of out-patients referred for routine X-rays was very disappointing. 100 teachers, schoolmeal helpers and other persons in contact with children were sent by Medical Officers of Health and School Medical Officers for routine X-rays.

Respiratory Tuberculosis

81 cases of tuberculosis needing treatment and/or close supervision were detected during the year, of whom 29 were residents of Stoke-on-Trent. Table 19 shows the fall in case finding rates over the years but at the same time it underlines the fact that since 1960 the decline has accelerated. It is now 25 years since the discovery of the first specific anti-tuberculous drug (Streptomycin) and for that matter since the inception of mass radiography for civilians, and 15 years since the therapeutic revolution brought about the discovery of Isoniazid and the subsequent introduction of triple drug treatment. The Koch bacillus has been successfully fought but by no means routed. If nothing else two notable family epidemics brought to light by mass radiography underlined that fact. The case finding rates in some of the important groups are shown on Table 20. The high rates in Asian immigrants need no comment but only a minority of these persons lived in Stoke-on-Trent.

Pneumoconiosis

The number of newly detected cases was slightly lower than in 1966 and there was a further fall in newly identified cases of the more severe type, i.e. Progressive Massive Fibrosis (Table 21). It will be noted that more than half of the cases were classified as category 1 simple pneumoconiosis which is usually not recognised by the Pneumoconiosis Panels as a disease process, but which is an important biological index of dust exposure.

In preparing the "International Symposium on Health Conditions in the Ceramic Industry" which took place at the North Staffordshire Medical Institute in March, 1968, the records of the mass radiography service were

re-analysed and some of the results are shown on Tables 22, 23 and 24. The most encouraging feature of these tables is not so much the decline in newly detected cases since 1958 but the fact that the majority of workers whose age was 40 or less at the time of diagnosis had started to work before the post-war reorganisation of the pottery industry. There is also some reason to believe that the introduction of modern dust extraction at towers' benches is now producing the desired effect.

Until about 10 years ago the pottery industry contributed more than a third of all cases of pneumoconiosis in factory workers who were found to be disabled by the Pneumoconiosis Panels. This proportion has now fallen to 13%. It is not without significance that in 1966 four times as many cases of asbestosis were certified than of pneumoconiosis resulting from pottery manufacture (Table 25). Despite these favourable developments there is a need for further close observation and analysis, if only for the fact that the industry continues to use large amounts of siliceous materials.

Lung Cancer

141 cases of lung cancer were found during the year, another record. This time the increase was ominously due to a sharp rise of cases in women. Up to 1964 women contributed only 9% of all cases found in the unit, the respective average for 1965-1967 was 13%, and for 1968 alone 20%. The increasing consumption of cigarettes by women during the past 30 years or so is a possible explanation for this trend which has also been noticed in national mortality statistics. In men there has been a further proportional increase of cases aged 65 and over at the time of diagnosis (Table 26).

Publications

A Further Study of China Biscuit Placers (jointly with Dr. M. C. Kennedy). *Brit. J. Indust. Med.* 24, 133.

Pneumoconiosis in North Staffordshire Pottery Workers. Pergamon Press. In Print.

Acknowledgements

I wish to thank my colleagues in the chest service, the Hospital Consultants, Medical Officers of Health and General Practitioners for their help and interest. The number of my staff was reduced by two but their efforts by the remaining members of my staff prevented any fall in "productivity". My sincere thanks are due to them.

Numbers X-rayed and Main Abnormalities Detected 1952-1967

Year	Number X-rayed	Active T.B.	T.B. Rate per 1,000	Broncho- genic Carcinoma	Pneumo- coniosis (N.S. only)	Cardiac Abnormal- ities	Acute inflammatory conditions	Sarcoidosis	Spontaneous Pneumo- thorax
1952-1954	156,343	615	3.9	44	2,204	408	100	9	2
1955-1957	194,648	590	3.0	81	2,130	878	308	29	7
1958-1960	180,800	475	2.6	184	1,546	1,481	885	38	21
1961-1963	190,221	331	1.7	251	1,237	1,526	1,511	60	37
1964-1966	200,971	314	1.5	347	623	1,606	2,044	53	55
1967	59,974	81	1.3	141	214	470	640	18	25
1952-1967	982,957	2,406	—	1,048	7,954	6,369	5,488	207	147

Table 20
Tuberculosis Case Finding Rates in 1967
(North Staffordshire)

	Number X-rayed	Active Clinically Significant Cases	Rate per 1,000
General Practitioners' Patients	12,852	51	3.9
Persons in contact with schoolchildren ..	1,947	—	—
Out-Patients	1,896	1	0.5
Contacts of Mantoux Positive Children ..	438	1	2.3
Factory Surveys, Stoke-on-Trent ..	12,555	7	0.5
Asian Immigrants	413	11	26.6

Table 21
Newly Detected Cases of Pneumoconiosis, according to
Occupation and X-ray Category, 1967
(North Staffordshire Only)

X-ray Category	Simple Pneumoconiosis			Total Simple Pneumoconiosis	Progressive Massive Fibrosis	Grand Total
	Cat. 1	Cat. 2	Cat. 3			
Coalminers	7	11	2	20	2	22
Ex Miners	26	18	4	48	1	49
Potters—men ..	22	15	1	38	4	42
Potters—women ..	15	13	1	29	1	30
Ex Potters—men ..	11	7	1	19	1	20
Ex Potters—women	15	9	1	25	2	27
Asbestosis	?	?	?	2	—	2
Farmer's Lung ..	?	?	?	2	—	2
Other occupations ..	14	3	—	17	3	20
TOTAL	110	76	10	200	14	214

Table 22

**Pneumoconiosis First Identified at Four Successive
Mass Radiography Surveys in North Staffordshire Pottery
Industry, according to Branches of Industry**

Branch	1952-1958 (I & II)			1959-1966 (II & III)		
	Simple PN.	P.M.F.	Total	Simple PN.	P.M.F.	Total
Stamps and colour works ..	43	13	56	16	4	20
General earthenware and mixed factories ..	632	141	773	449	28	477
China	180	40	220	66	4	70
Stamps	96	20	116	37	1	38
Electrical porcelain ..	79	27	106	59	3	62
Stoneware	77	16	93	18	6	24
TOTAL	1,107	257	1,364	645	46	691

Table 23
Mass Radiography
Persons with X-ray Evidence of Pneumoconiosis below the Age of 40 Years
Detected 1959-1966

	Cases below age of 40 years	CATEGORY 1		CATEGORY 2 & 3		P.M.F.		TOTAL	
		Started work before 1945	Started work after 1945	Before 1945	After 1945	Before 1945	After 1945	Before 1945	After 1945
Earthenware clay shops ..	35	17	9	6	3	—	—	23	12
China clay shops ..	7	1	2	2	2	—	—	3	4
Tile pressers ..	8	1	3	2	1	—	1	4	4
Sanitary casters ..	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1
TOTAL ..	52	19	14	11	7	—	1	31	21

Ex-potters included

Table 24

Pneumoconiosis in 66 Towers and Ex-Towers
Detected by Mass Radiography between 1959-1966
According to X-ray Category
All Ages

X-ray Category	Started to work before 1952	Started to work after 1952	Total
1	36	2	38
2	18	2	20
3	5	—	5
PMF	3	—	3
Total	62	4	66

Table 25

Industrial Injuries Act.

Cases of Pneumoconiosis in "Pottery Workers" and Cases of
Asbestosis Diagnosed by Pneumoconiosis Panels of Great Britain
1951-1966

	Pottery Industry	Asbestosis
1951-1953	638	55
1954-1956	1,025	110
1957-1959	579	110
1960-1962	217	124
1963-1965	203	214
1966	27	114
TOTAL	2,689	727

Table 26
Age Distribution of 943 Male Cases of Bronchogenic
Carcinoma at Time of Diagnosis
1952-1967

	Total Number	Under 45 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65+ years
1952 - 1954	37	1 2.7%	9 24.3%	19 51.4%	8 21.6%
1955 - 1957	74	7 9.5%	19 25.7%	32 43.2%	16 21.6%
1958 - 1960	174	10 5.8%	39 22.4%	63 36.2%	62 35.6%
1961 - 1963	229	12 5.3%	53 23.1%	95 41.5%	69 30.1%
1964 - 1966	311	16 5.2%	61 19.6%	122 39.2%	112 36.0%
1967	118	3 2.5%	25 21.2%	39 33.1%	51 43.2%

VENEREAL DISEASES

Below is a summary of data of general interest in relation to the work of the treatment centre in the City which is under the control of the North Staffs. Hospital Management Committee. The figures given relate to all new cases treated at the centre, and include those from outside the City area.

Year	Syphilis	Gonorrhoea	Non-venereal	Percentage non-venereal	Total
1953 ..	57	102	572	78%	731
1954 ..	43	48	466	81%	557
1955 ..	52	68	463	79%	583
1956 ..	42	97	438	76%	577
1957 ..	31	101	545	81%	677
1958 ..	29	58	502	85%	589
1959 ..	23	78	512	82%	613
1960 ..	17	56	537	88%	610
1961 ..	24	71	570	89%	605
1962 ..	14	88	500	83%	602
1963 ..	11	69	633	88%	713
1964 ..	13	63	515	87%	591
1965 ..	15	53	314	82%	382
1966 ..	7	76	371	81%	454
1967 ..	3	72	392	84%	467

PART 3

HEALTH SERVICES—

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

PREVENTION, CARE AND AFTER-CARE OF ILLNESS

MENTAL HEALTH

CITY AMBULANCE SERVICE

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

BIRTHS

Births notified numbered 4,413 of which 3,381 occurred in institutions. Of the home confinements 1,032 were delivered by midwives and in 4 cases doctors were present at the delivery.

PREMATURE BIRTHS

Premature births (alive or dead), that is infants weighing $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less at birth, made up 9.59% of all births. Premature infants alive at birth made up 8.7% of the live births.

	1967	1966
Number born alive ..	429 (Males 203) (Females 226)	314 (Males 147) (Females 169)
Number Stillborn ..	46 (Males 18) (Females 28)	50 (Males 27) (Females 23)

ANALYSIS OF PREMATURE LIVE BIRTHS

Born at home ..	36
Born at home and transferred to hospital ..	18
Born in hospital ..	329

ANALYSIS OF PREMATURE INFANTS BORN ALIVE IN RELATION TO WEIGHT AND SURVIVAL RATE

Weight at Birth	Born in Hospital		Born at Home		Born at Home and transferred to hospital		Total No. Born Alive	Total No. Surviving 28 days
	No.	Surv'd 28 days	No.	Surv'd 28 days	No.	Surv'd 28 days		
3 lb. 4 oz. or less	30	9	2	2	1	1	33	12
3 lb. 5 oz. to 4 lb. 6 oz.	60	48	2	1	7	7	69	56
4 lb. 7 oz. to 4 lb. 15 oz.	78	74	7	5	6	6	91	87
5 lb to 5 lb. 8 oz.	161	153	25	24	4	4	190	181
TOTAL	329	284	36	32	18	18	383	336

Of the 383 infants born alive, 336 were surviving at the end of the first month, that is 87·7%.

Survival rate for those born in hospital	..	..	86·3%
Survival rate for those born at home	..	..	88·3%
Survival rate for those born at home and transferred to hospital	..	..	100%

41·9% of all premature births were first babies.

PREMATURE BABIES

A Midwife with special training in the care of premature infants takes over the care of the infants living at home. Special cots fitted with hot water bottles are supplied.

No. of first visits	..	..	323	} Total 1,956
No. of subsequent visits	..	..	1,633	
No. of cots loaned	..	..	4	

WEIGHT OF PREMATURE INFANTS BORN AT HOME:—

Weight 3 lbs. 4 ozs. or under	..	..	1
Weight 3 lbs. 5 ozs. to 4 lbs. 6 ozs.	..	..	4
Weight 4 lbs. 7 ozs. to 4 lbs. 15 ozs.	..	..	12
Weight 5 lbs. to 5 lbs. 8 ozs.	..	..	18
No. transferred to Hospital	..	..	17

The Department maintains close contact with the Premature Baby Unit at the Hospital and the hospital informs us of the discharge of premature infants.

STILLBIRTHS

The number of Stillbirths in the City was 77 (Males 35, Females 42).

The Stillbirth rate was 1·71% of total births. Last year's figure was 1·4%.

Place of Birth—Born at Home	..	..	..	..	6
Born in hospital	..	..	..	..	71
Where mother was admitted to Hospital as emergency	..	..	..	..	30

ANALYSIS OF CONDITIONS AFFECTING MOTHER

A. NOT ASSOCIATED WITH PREGNANCY

Essential Hypertension	..	..	..	..	3
Pyelitis	..	..	..	..	1
Diabetes	..	..	..	..	1

B. ASSOCIATED WITH PREGNANCY

Pre-eclampsia	..	..	..	..	7
Placental insufficiency	..	..	..	..	2
Rhesus incompatibility	..	..	..	..	4
No ante-natal care	..	..	..	..	1
Intra-uterine death (? cause)	..	..	..	..	11
Eclampsia	..	..	..	..	2
Repeat Caesarian section	..	..	..	..	1

C. ASSOCIATED WITH LABOUR

Ante-partum haemorrhage	..	..	..	..	8
Breech presentation	..	..	..	..	3
Brow presentation	..	..	..	..	1
Prolapsed cord	..	..	..	..	3
Cord around neck	..	..	..	..	1
Knot in cord	..	..	..	..	1
Prolonged labour	..	..	..	..	1
B.B.A.	..	..	..	..	2
Unknown cause	..	..	..	..	6

D. CONDITIONS AFFECTING THE BABY

Foetal abnormality	..	..	..	..	15
Premature birth weight	..	..	..	..	48
Duration of pregnancy less than 40 weeks	..	..	..	..	48
Post maturity	..	..	..	..	11
Macerated foetus	..	..	..	..	39

EMERGENCY ADMISSIONS	..	..	..	..	30
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E. ANALYSIS OF EMERGENCY ADMISSIONS

Ante-partum haemorrhage	..	..	..	..	7
Intra-uterine death	..	..	..	..	5
Pre-eclampsia	..	..	..	..	3
Eclampsia	..	..	..	..	1
Foetal abnormality	..	..	..	..	4
Breech presentation	..	..	..	..	1
Premature labour	..	..	..	..	1
Post maturity	..	..	..	..	1
Rhesus incompatibility	..	..	..	..	1
Prolonged labour	..	..	..	..	1
Prolapsed cord	..	..	..	..	2
B.B.A.	..	..	..	..	2
Cause unknown	..	..	..	..	1

Number of twin stillbirths	..	..	..	..	1
Number of twin stillbirths (one surviving twin)	..	..	..	..	2
Number of illegitimate stillbirths	..	..	..	..	10

F. TABLE SHOWING AGE OF MOTHERS:—

	Up to 19 years	20 – 29 years	30 – 39 years	40 years and over	Total
First baby ..	6	27	2	—	35
Other mothers	—	19	22	—	41

No information: 1.

G. TABLE SHOWING PARITY OF MOTHERS:—

Parity	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Number	35	14	8	9	4	3	3	—	—	—	1	—	—

Provisional stillbirth rate	1967	1966	1965	1964
per 1,000 births ..	17.1	19.5	24.9	19.5

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS

Number reported in City—310. (It gives a percentage of 6.8 of the total births).

Total number of illegitimate births 310 (Males 150, Females 160)

Born at home	33
Born in hospital	277
Number of sets of twins	6
Number of stillbirths	10
Number of infant deaths	7

All the illegitimate infants are followed up by the Health Visitors and the following data shows the position of these children at the end of the year:—

Children in the care of the mother	152
Children in the care of both parents	86
Children in the care of both parents (now married)	2
Children in the care of the Children's Officer ..	11
Children in the care of the Children's Officer (adoption pending)	27
Children in care of grandmother	12
Number of children adopted	6
Number of children removed from City ..	3

TABLE SHOWING PARITY OF MOTHERS:—

Parity	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Unknown
Number ..	148	50	39	19	12	11	6	2	2	3	1	17

TABLE SHOWING AGE OF MOTHERS:—

Age ..	Under 20	20 – 29	30 – 39	40 – 49	Uncertain
Number ..	74	155	47	16	18

TABLE SHOWING AGE OF MOTHERS UNDER 20 YEARS:—

Age	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Number	1	1	2	10	16	21	23

TABLE SHOWING MARITAL STATUS OF MOTHERS:—

Marital Status	Single	Married	Divorced	Separated	Widowed	Unknown
Number	193	68	8	17	5	19

Illegitimate birth rate	1967 6·8%	1966 5·7%	1965 5·1%
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Ministry of Health Regulations—re Care of the Unmarried Mother and Her Child

Arrangements are made through the Lichfield Diocesan Moral Welfare Association for the care of girls in lodgings or having home difficulties. If necessary, the Moral Welfare Officer arranges for the admission of a girl to a Home for Unmarried Mothers about eight weeks before confinement. Their stay is continued for about two months after the baby leaves with the mother but if this is not practicable the infant may be placed in a Children's Home or with prospective adopters.

The following is a report by this association for the year 1967:—

Lichfield Diocesan Association for Moral Welfare Work Report on the Care of Illegitimate Children, 1967 City of Stoke-on-Trent

129 cases in which illegitimate births occurred in 1967 have been dealt with by Miss Goy and are reported on below. In addition 58 cases in which births occurred prior to 1967 were helped according to the

rious needs including placing babies for adoption, advice as to Affiliation proceedings, finding accommodation etc. 42 expectant mothers whose babies were due to be born in 1968 had the necessary arrangements made for their confinements. This makes a total of 229 cases under care during 1967.

52 mothers were accommodated in Diocesan Homes, 4 in Roman Catholic Homes, 69 had their babies in hospital and 4 in their own homes.

Eleven of the cases concerned married women who gave birth to legitimate children; 6 were legally separated, 2 were divorced, one was a widow and 2 were reconciled to their husbands after the adoption of their babies.

Every effort has been made to contact the putative fathers and as a result 12 Affiliation Orders were made and, following applications made by Miss Goy, 2 grants have been paid by Voluntary Societies.

12 girls married, 4 of them to the putative fathers.

The ages of the mothers ranged between 14 and 35 years and are listed as follows:—*Aged 14, 2; Aged 15, 8; Aged 16, 13; Aged 17, 19; Aged 18, 12; Aged 19, 15; Aged 20, 19; Aged 21, 10; Aged 22/27, 19; Aged 28/34, 7; Aged 35/40, 5.*

The ages of the putative fathers ranged between 15 and 52 years; 9 were single men, 12 were married and in 3 instances details of marital status were not known.

The babies were placed as follows:—

- 42 with mothers at home;
- 12 with parents married;
- 2 with mothers in residential post;
- 6 with mothers in Mother and Baby Homes;
- 2 with parents co-habiting;
- 8 with foster parents;
- 2 in Local Authority Homes;
- 6 in Voluntary Children's Homes;
- 31 adopted through the Association;
- 3 adopted through other Societies;
- 3 adopted privately;
- 3 Transferred;
- 2 died;
- 3 were stillborn;
- 4 girls had miscarriages.

560 visits have been paid in connection with the 229 cases under care. In addition the homes of prospective adopters have been vetted and reported on, babies visited after placings have been made, girls conveyed to homes in some instances and accompanied when they have had to appear in Court or to have their signatures witnessed when consent is required to an Adoption Order.

We wish to express our gratitude for the help and advice of the Medical Officer of Health and his staff.

INFANT MORTALITY

The total number of deaths of infants under one year was 98 (males 56, females 42) giving an Infant Mortality Rate of 22.0 per 1,000 live births compared with 18.8 in 1966, and 19.1 in 1965.

Deaths under one year per 1,000 Births in the City

Year	Births	From all causes	From Gastro-Enteritis	From Respiratory Disease	From Congenital Defects	Premature Births	From Measles	From Whooping Cough
1962	4459	22	0.69	5.8	4.46	3.8	0.0	0.0
1963	4348	19	0.46	2.76	4.6	1.8	0.0	0.0
1964	4480	16	0.22	5.53	3.3	2.2	0.0	0.0
1965	4490	19	0.22	4.23	4.6	4.6	0.0	0.0
1966	4298	18	1.36	2.72	4.3	2.2	0.0	0.0
1967	4431	22	0.22	4.28	3.1	4.2	0.0	0.2

	1967	1966
Percentage of deaths on 1st day	42.7%	40.5%
Percentage of deaths in 1st week	61.2%	54.4%
Percentage of deaths in 1st month	73.4%	69.0%

INFANT MORTALITY RATE AMONGST ILLEGITIMATE AND LEGITIMATE CHILDREN OF STOKE-ON-TRENT DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS

	Illegitimate	Legitimate	Whole
1963	31	19	19
1964	29	17	16
1965	14	20	19
1966	23	17	18
1967	24	19	22

NEONATAL DEATH RATE	1967	1966
(i.e. deaths in 1st month) per 1,000 live births	16.3	12.5

PERINATAL DEATH RATE	1967	1966
(i.e., Stillbirths and Deaths in first week of life) per 1,000 total births	33.6	27.3

17 infants died from prematurity but there were 54 deaths altogether where the birth weight was 5½ lbs. or under.

Table 27.—Infantile Mortality occurring in the City Comprising Twenty-four Wards, 1967

Causes of Death	W A R D																							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
All Causes { Certified .. Uncertified ..	3	1	4	2	3	3	2	1	5	2	2	4	2	3	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	3
Chicken-pox ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculous Meningitis ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Abdominal Tuberculous ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Tuberculous Diseases ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>) ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Convulsions ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bronchitis ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia (all forms) ..	-	-	1	2	1	1	2	-	1	-	2	1	1	-	2	1	-	-	1	1	1	2	-	-
Other Respiratory ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-
Gastro-enteritis ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Suffocation (overlying) ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Injury at Birth ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Atelectasis ..	2	2	1	2	-	-	2	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Congenital Malformations ..	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	1
Premature Birth ..	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	-
Haemolytic Disease of Newborn ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pemphigus ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diseases peculiar to early infancy ..	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Causes ..	-	-	1	-	1	2	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-
TOTALS ..	3	4	4	2	3	3	2	4	1	5	2	2	4	2	3	1	2	3	4	1	2	2	1	3

Net Births in the year:—Legitimate, males 2,062; females 2,015. Illegitimate, males 174; females 180. Net Deaths in the year:—Legitimate, males 49 females 38. Illegitimate, males 7, females 4.

Table 27.—Infantile Mortality occurring in the City Comprising Twenty-four Wards, 1967—*cont.*

Causes of Death	Under 1 week		1 to 2 weeks		2 to 3 weeks		3 to 4 weeks		Total under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 3 months	3 months and under 6 months	6 months and under 9 months	9 months and under 12 months	Total Deaths under 1 year	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
All Causes { Certified .. Uncertified ..	36	22	3	—	1	1	1	2	41	5	6	1	3	56	42
Chicken-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Meningitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Abdominal Tuberculous ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia (all forms) ..	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	5	3	4	—	1	12	7
Other Respiratory	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gastro-enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Suffocation (overlying) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Injury at Birth	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Atelectasis	11	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	1	8
Congenital Malformations ..	5	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	6	1	—	—	1	12	7
Premature Birth	11	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	12	7
Haemolytic Disease of Newborn ..	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Pemphigus	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases peculiar to early infancy ..	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3	1
Other Causes	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	1	2	1	2	9	7
TOTALS	36	22	3	—	1	1	1	2	41	5	6	1	3	56	42

DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY SERVICE

During the year, 122 midwives notified their intention to practice in the City. Of this number, 28 were employed as municipal midwives, and 94 were engaged in the hospital service.

Home confinements—1,032

Municipal Midwives (practising as midwives)	988
Municipal Midwives (practising as maternity nurses) ..	44
	1,032
Number of miscarriages attended	7
Independent Midwives (practising as midwives) ..	—
Independent Midwives (practising as maternity nurses) ..	—
	—

As the requests for hospital confinement exceed the number of beds available, the domiciliary midwives investigate applications for admission on social grounds.

An increasing number of women are being discharged from hospital before the tenth day of the puerperium and in many cases as early as the second and third days. These cases are nursed by the midwives and include both hospital booked cases and emergency admissions.

	1967	1966
Number of patients ..	3,125	2,709
Number of visits	21,664	18,508

During the year the Supervisor carried out 223 inspections.

Analgesia Outfits

During the year 621 requests for outfits were received from city midwives as compared with 797 last year.

Twelve Entonox ($O_2 + N_2O$) outfits are stored at the Ambulance Station and are made available and despatched to addresses as stated by midwives.

An electrically heated Oxygenaire incubator, with oxygen supplies, is so available for the use of midwives when premature babies have to be moved by Ambulance transport.

Midwives Night Duty Rota

When the services of midwives are required between the hours of 6 p.m. and 7 a.m., any requests are now, in the first instance, received at the Ambulance Station and the midwife on duty and covering a particular area is then contacted by phone and a request made for her services.

During the year 1,041 such requests were made. This number is 199 less than last year when 1,240 similar calls were made for midwives.

WORK OF MUNICIPAL MIDWIVES

There are 22 Ante-natal Clinics staffed by Midwives.

Women book the midwife at these Clinics and attend for care and supervision.

A. Ante-Natal Period

Ante-Natal Clinics—1st attendance	1,3
Subsequent attendances	10,2
Visits by midwives to home	3,6

B. Labour

(a) Doctor booked and present at delivery	
(b) Doctor booked and not present at delivery	1,0
(c) Doctor not booked but present at delivery	
(d) Doctor not booked and not present at delivery ..	
Number of false alarms (that is midwife called but not required)	
Number of women who had Gas and Oxygen	
Number of women who were given Pethidine	

Nursing Period

(a) No. of visits to women confined at home	37,0
(b) No. of visits to women confined in hospital and discharged before the tenth day	21,
(c) Special visits to infants apart from nursing of mother ..	

Patients Booked with Midwives but Transferred to Hospital on Medical Advice

(a) Before delivery 100 }	
(b) After delivery 26 }	

Analysis of Calls for Medical Aid

Total number—352.

	<i>During Pregnancy</i>	<i>During Delivery</i>	<i>During Puerperium</i>	<i>Baby</i>	<i>Total</i>
(a) Dr. booked	24	271	12	44	35
(b) Dr. not booked	—	1	—	—	
TOTAL	24	272	12	44	35

The Flying Squad was called out on 20 occasions.

quests for Admission to Hospital on Social Grounds

Number of visits paid by midwives	1,529
---	-------

Recommendations:

for General Practitioner Unit	1,152
for home confinement	285
miscarriage or altered arrangement	31

asses for Relaxation in Childbirth

Classes are held weekly either in the afternoon or in the evening at one of the clinics. They are popular and the midwives are very satisfied with their value in labour.

The classes are combined with instruction in Mothercraft.

Number of sessions	301
Number of new patients	264
Total attendances	1,454

cial Tests

At the Doctors' Ante-Natal Clinics, blood is taken for the Rhesus and the Wasserman and Kahn tests, and women are advised to attend the Mass Radiography Centre for a report on the chest. A report on the chest is included in The Mass Radiography report.

A haemoglobin estimation is made (Sahli method) on every patient and is repeated at intervals throughout pregnancy.

Reports are sent to the general practitioner obstetrician.

Number of blood tests	2,796
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hercraft

The Deputy Supervisor of Midwives attends the Midwives Ante-Natal Clinics and undertakes the teaching of mothercraft. Health education talks, flannelgraphs and the film strip camera are used. These talks are popular and are of great value in preparing the mother for the care of her baby.

Maternal Mortality

There were no deaths in, or in consequence of childbirth during the year.

Total Maternal Mortality

1967—per 1,000 total births (City)	0.00
England and Wales	0.20
1966—per 1,000 total births (City)	0.00
England and Wales	0.26

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORII

There were 3 notifications in 1967 compared with none in 1966.

HEALTH VISITING

Cervical Cytology

CERVICAL CYTOLOGY CLINICS

Number of women who attended	..	1,762
Number of negative smears		1,735
Number of doubtful smears		17
Number of positive smears		10

All the patients with doubtful and positive smears were referred to the gynaecological out-patients and received the appropriate treatment.

In order to try to ascertain some of the reasons why some women do not take advantage of the cervical cytology service we carried out, along with the industrial Medical Officer concerned, a project in a large industrial company which employed quite a large number of women. A carefully prepared letter stressing the value of the service and inviting co-operation was inserted in the paypackets of the female employees of the correct age groups with a return slip to be completed and returned to the factory medical department. Those who did not reply were sent a second similar letter and those who did not reply to this were contacted and asked to come for interview by the factory nurse who explained the whole process to them and tried to ascertain their reasons for refusal to take the service.

The results are shown in the following table. What is disappointing is the relatively large number who still, after interview, would not come forward and particularly the number who would "rather not know".

This is an early lifesaving procedure yet the fear of cancer is such that some women would rather risk their lives than know they had it and could be cured. The problem of how to get over to such women that they could be saved much anxiety, illness and even early decease is a very difficult one.

Our thanks are due to Dr. Charles Veys and his staff for their co-operation and help.

Cervical Cytology

M.T.C. Sub-Clinic held March-April, 1967

- 1 380 initial letters were sent out on the 1st March.
224 replies were received.
- 2 Of these 380 letters,
 - *131 wished to take advantage of the Works Sub-Clinic.
 - 34 preferred to attend the Local Authority Clinics.
 - 13 preferred to make arrangements through their own doctor.
 - 46 not interested.
 - 156 *did not reply*.

156 sent out second time.

42 replies, 3 of which wished to attend M.T.C. Clinic.

Remainder (39) indicated they were not interested, and

114 did not reply (i.e. 114 of 380 circulated) did not reply to either letter, presumably, therefore, not interested.

90 of these 114 have been contacted, and the reasons given for this decision were either:—

- (a) 25 would rather not know;
- (b) 9 had had an examination fairly recently, either at the hospital or by their own doctor;
- (c) 9 over 50 years of age, and felt it was not worthwhile;
- (d) 5 felt too embarrassed to undergo such an examination;
- (e) 42 did not wish to disclose their reasons, or to be interviewed further.

Health Services Clinic

In September, 1967 the new Health Services clinic at Marlborough Road, Longton, came into use. These new premises are greatly appreciated after having had to work for so many years in rented accommodation. A feature of this new clinic, in addition to the usual Maternity and Child Welfare and School Health Service is that there is a district office for public health inspectors and also an office for the assistant home help supervisor of the area. This will be a great asset as the home help working in the southern third of the City will attend there to see the supervisor and receive their pay instead of having to travel into Stoke.

Another feature of 1967 has been the start of the first Health Visitor Training Course at the University of Keele, at the beginning of October. The health visitor bursars have been sponsored by the City of Stoke-on-Trent. The course covers one calendar year and it is hoped that in the foreseeable future, a steady supply of successful bursars will overcome the present acute shortage of health visitors in the City of Stoke-on-Trent.

VISITS TO THE HOME	1967
First visits to children under one year ..	5,509
Total visits to children under one year ..	13,050
Visits to children 1 – 2 years of age ..	3,047
Visits to children 2 – 5 years of age ..	4,650

INFANT WELFARE CLINICS

Number of Infant Welfare Clinics ..	22
Total number of children who attended	5,552
(a) Born in 1967	2,273
(b) Born in 1966	2,027
(c) Born in 1965-62	1,252

Total number of attendances	..	..	..	35,109
(a) Under one year	..	..	..	29,535
(b) Aged 1 to 2 years	..	..	..	4,048
(c) Aged 2 to 5 years	..	..	..	1,525

SCREENING TESTS TO EXCLUDE DEAFNESS

Premature infants	..	..	..	110
0 - 1 years of age	..	..	..	1,453
1 - 2 years of age	..	..	..	103
2 - 5 years of age	..	..	..	31
				1,697
Repeat tests by Health Visitors	..			66
Number referred to Dr. Roberts..	..			13

GYNAECOLOGICAL CLINICS

Number of new cases	..	..	..	3
Number of return visits of all cases	..			51

The indication for attendance of the three new patients was multiparity.

Patients are only advised at this clinic where further pregnancies are considered to be detrimental to the mother's health.

The Family Planning Act of 1967 will enable the Council to increase their family planning services to give advice to anyone wishing it. Plans are in preparation for extending this service.

Visits to Chronic Sick and Aged

UNDER PENSIONABLE AGE			Males	Females	To
Hospital enquiries (new cases)	..	..	24	15	
Hospital enquiries (brought forward from previous years)	..	..	3	2	
Requests for Home Help	..	..	14	11	
Visits to persons living alone	..	..	8	6	

Recommendations:—

Domestic help required	..	..	..	12	12
Domestic help not required	..	..	..	1	—
District Nurse required	..	..	..	—	2
District Nurse attending	..	..	..	10	4
Number of routine visits	..	..	..	180	518
Number of routine visits to persons living alone	..	..	..	100	175
Supervision of new cases	..	..	..	21	13

OVER PENSIONABLE AGE	Males	Females	Total
Hospital enquiries (new cases)	172	223	395
Hospital enquiries (brought forward from previous years)	69	191	260
Revisits to expedite hospital admission ..	25	31	56
Requests for Home Help	110	389	499
Requests for Home Help (brought forward)	11	70	81
Visits to persons living alone	108	420	528

Recommendations:—

Home Help required	102	425	527
Home Help not required	11	37	48
District Nurse required	25	31	56
District Nurse attending	70	158	228
Supervision of new cases	82	155	237
Number of routine visits	2,583	6,066	8,649
Number of routine visits to persons living alone	1,215	4,086	5,301

Dental Treatment

Children under five years of age and expectant and nursing mothers treated through the Dental Service of the School Medical Department, I am grateful to Mr. G. T. Emery, the Principal School Dental Officer for the following report:—

CHILDREN UNDER SCHOOL AGE:—

Number of children examined	294
Number of children needing treatment ..	270
Number of children treated	268
Number of temporary teeth extracted ..	394
Number of temporary teeth filled	18
Number of temporary teeth treated with AgNO ₃	16
Number of scalings and cleanings	6
Number of local anaesthetics	0
Number of N ₂ O/O ₂ anaesthetics	240

NURSING AND EXPECTANT MOTHERS:

Number of patients examined	40
Number of patients needing treatment ..	40
Number of patients treated	40
Number of permanent teeth extracted ..	128
Number of permanent teeth filled	7
Number of scalings	14
Number of local anaesthetics	6
Number of N ₂ O/O ₂ anaesthetics	30
Number of full upper or lower dentures ..	5
Number of partial upper or lower dentures ..	5

DAY NURSERIES

There are five Day Nurseries and they are open from Monday to Friday. The maximum charge is 50/- per week, the minimum 15/-, and in certain hardship cases the charge of 15/- is reduced with the approval of the Committee.

NURSERY NURSES REFRESHER COURSE, 1967

<i>Date</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Lecturer</i>
Wednesday, 27th September	"Psychological problems in the under fives"	Miss M. Percy, Educational Psychologist City of Stoke-on-Trent.
Wednesday, 11th October	"Improvised Toys"	Mrs. H. M. Phillips, Education Department, City of Stoke-on-Trent.
Wednesday, 18th October	"Ten Centuries of English Dress"	Miss B. Saxon Snell, Henley-on-Thames.
Wednesday, 25th October	Films	
Wednesday, 1st November	"The Art of Story Telling"	Miss M. Kershaw, Birmingham Education Department.
Wednesday 8th November	Visit to New Health Services Clinic, Longton.	

NUMBER OF CHILDREN ATTENDING DAY NURSERIES—1967.

	No. of Approved Places	Average Daily Attendance During Year		
		under 2	over 2	Total
Tunstall ..	40	13	24	37
Burslem ..	40	14	21	35
Hanley ..	40	14	21	35
Trent Vale	50	14	27	41
Dresden ..	40	11	23	34
TOTALS ..	210	66	116	182

Total number of children admitted during the year	..	..
Priority cases	..	88
Financial help cases	..	67

	1967	1966	1965
Priority cases	88	99	123
Financial help cases	67	134	119

The priority cases were:—

Unmarried mother	..	..	..	..	..	29
Widow	..	..	..	..	..	6
Widower	..	..	..	..	..	1
Parents separated	..	..	..	..	..	29
Health of mother	..	..	..	..	..	11
Health of father	..	..	..	..	..	4
Health of child	..	..	..	..	..	4
Housing difficulties	..	..	..	..	..	2
Father in H.M. Forces	..	..	..	..	..	1
Desertion of mother	..	..	..	..	..	1

Although the number of priority admissions to the Day Nurseries shows a reduction in 1967, there are always more priority than financial cases in the nurseries. At the end of December, 1967 there were 134 priorities and 84 financial cases and 59 of the former children had been in nurseries for longer than one year. Each nursery has a waiting list for financial cases.

In September, 1967 all the Day Nurseries were visited by a Nursing Officer of the Ministry of Health and one of H.M. Inspector of Schools, and the nurseries were again approved as training nurseries for the Nursery Nurses Training Course.

In 1967 17 students obtained the N.N.E.B. Certificate. 18 students employed by the Education Department received training in the Day Nurseries in the care of children under two years of age.

DISTRIBUTION OF WELFARE FOODS

Under Circular 10/54 of the Ministry of Health, the Local Health Authorities are responsible for the distribution of welfare foods which had previously been distributed by the Ministry of Food. The foods concerned being National Dried Milk, Orange Juice, Cod Liver Oil and Vitamin Tablets.

These arrangements are undertaken by the Health Committee as part of the Authority's duty to provide for the care of expectant and nursing mothers and young children under Section 22 of the National Health Service Act 1946, and the Local Health Authority's Scheme under this section was amended accordingly.

The following is a list of the distribution points in the City:—

Public Health Dept., St. Peter's Chambers, Stoke-on-Trent.
 Infant Welfare Centre, 62 Knypersley Road, Norton.
 Infant Welfare Centre, Outclough Road, Brindley Ford.
 Infant Welfare Centre, Fegg Hayes Road, Fegg Hayes.
 Infant Welfare Centre, Council Offices, Smallthorne.
 Infant Welfare Centre, Andrew Street, Goldenhill.
 Infant Welfare Centre, 63 Dunning Street, Tunstall.
 Infant Welfare Centre, Lucie Wedgwood Clinic, Massey Square
 Burslem.
 Infant Welfare Centre, 17 Charles Street, Hanley.
 Infant Welfare Centre, Richmond Terrace, Shelton.
 Infant Welfare Centre, Leek Road, Abbey Hulton.
 Infant Welfare Centre, Ruxley Road, Bucknall.
 Infant Welfare Centre, 312 Etruria Vale Road, Etruria.
 Infant Welfare Centre, Gospell Hall, Claytonwood Rd., Trent Val
 Infant Welfare Centre, Brotherhood Hall, Leek Road, Milton.
 Infant Welfare Centre, Lime Close, Weston Coyney (29.12.67).
 Infant Welfare Centre, Ripon Road, Blurton.
 Infant Welfare Centre, Glebedale Road, Fenton.
 Infant Welfare Centre, Marlborough Road, Longton (25.9.67).
 Infant Welfare Centre, Saracen Way, Meir.
 Infant Welfare Centre, Bargrave Street, Bentilee.
 W.V.S. Headquarters, 37 Kingsway, Stoke-on-Trent.
 Messrs. Lewis's Ltd., Hanley.
 Community Hall, Lorraine Street, Packmoor.
 Burslem & District Co-op Society Emporium, Market Stre
 Longton.

The following table shows the amounts of the various foods distribut
 during the year 1967:—

	Co-op Society Longton	Health Office	Lewis's Ltd.	W.V.S. H.Q.	All Other Centres	Tota
National Dried Milk (tins)	8,752	5,659	31,312	1,973	16,534	64,23
Orange Juice (bottles) ..	3,219	2,946	29,021	1,392	15,761	52,33
Cod Liver Oil (bottles) ..	255	259	1,828	108	1,623	4,07
A/D Vitamin Tablets (pkts)	139	306	2,015	118	748	3,34

CONVALESCENCE

Convalescent Treatment

Under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, the Local Authority may provide convalescent treatment for suitable cases. Arrangements are made with the Heath Memorial Home for men at Llanfairfechan, and the Lady Forester Trust Home for men and women at Llandudno.

During the year a total of 472 cases were sent for convalescence as compared with 411 in 1966. 107 cases were sent to the Heath Memorial Home, and 330 cases to The Lady Forester Home, and 13 cases to the Evelyn Devonshire Home, and 22 cases to the Lear Home of Recovery. The full cost of maintenance is borne by the Local Authority, though subject to recovery according to the patient's financial circumstances based on the Association of Municipal Corporations Scale. During the year 546 applications were dealt with of which 74 were cancelled or withdrawn.

The period of convalescence is for two weeks, however, on requests from the medical officer at the Home a further period was allowed in 19 cases.

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

Immunisation against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough

The immunisation of children against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough is carried out at the School Clinics, special sessions held at the Infant Welfare Centres, each Monday afternoon at the Richmond Lodge Welfare Centre, Shelton, and by general practitioners, who obtain their supplies of Prophylactic from the Public Health Department.

As a routine Triple Vaccine against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus is used for children for primary inoculation in all our M. and C.W. Clinics, unless the parents request otherwise.

During the year the number of children immunised was as follows :—

Diphtheria—

Primary	431
Secondary or Reinforcing	2,709
	3,140
Diphtheria and Whooping Cough and Tetanus	
(Triple)	3,853
Secondary or Reinforcing	1,008
Whooping Cough	—
TOTAL ..	8,001

Vaccinations against Smallpox

Age at 31st December, 1967:—	<i>Number Vaccinated</i>	<i>Number Re-vaccinate</i>
Under one	100	—
One year	1,578	2
Two to Four	736	7
Five to Fifteen	230	59
TOTAL ..	2,644	68

A letter signed personally by the Medical Officer of Health is sent the parents of every newborn baby, within a few days of its birth. The letter stresses the need for immunisations and encloses a card giving suggested ages at which various immunisations should be carried out at which could act as a personal record card for the child.

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

During 1967 the following numbers of children were inoculated with two Salk Vaccine injections:—

Children born in 1967	—
Children born in 1966	2
Children born in 1965	1
Children born in 1964	—
Children born in 1960-1963	—
Others under 16 years	—
	3

During 1967 the following children had three oral doses of Salk Vaccine:—

Children born in 1967	452
Children born in 1966	1,968
Children born in 1965	313
Children born in 1964	143
Children born in 1960-1963	499
Others under 16 years	137
	3,512

Children age 5-11 years who had a reinforcing dose .. 2

Oral Vaccine commenced March, 1962 and is now our standard method.

DISTRICT NURSING

The District Nursing Service is administered directly through the Health Department. All nursing staff live in their own homes and receive messages at centres in their own districts. The following figures indicate the work done:—

Total number of patients	..	..	..	..	3,272
Total number of visits	..	..	..	..	100,218

Classification of Illness

	Medical	Surgical	Infections	T.B.	Maternal Comp.	Others	Total
Patients ..	2,199	803	7	23	13	227	3,272
Visits ..	73,387	24,135	123	926	122	1,525	100,218

Types of Illness Affecting Adults (excluding surgical cases)

	Respiratory	Cardiac	Senility	Accidents	Preparation for Hospital	Gynaecological	Cerebral Thrombosis	Diabetes	Cancer	Genito Urinary	TOTAL
Men ..	88	87	67	44	47	—	119	20	147	65	684
Women ..	65	158	182	60	60	108	197	66	203	—	1,099
TOTAL ..	153	245	249	104	107	108	316	86	350	65	1,783

FURTHER NOTES ON PATIENTS:—

Number of children under 5 years	..	..	..	26
Number of visits to children under 5 years	..	..	..	367
Number of children over 5 and under 15 years	..	..	..	47
Number of visits to children between 5 to 15 years	..	..	..	592
Number of adults over 65 years	..	..	..	2,193
Number of visits to adults over 65 years	..	..	..	72,114
Number of adults over pensionable age living alone:				
Males	..	..	..	66
Females	..	..	..	343
				409

Number of patients who have been on the books for 3 years or more: Males							
Females							2
							3
Number of patients who had more than 24 visits in the year							1,0
Number of visits to these patients							80,3

DISTRICT NURSES REFRESHER COURSE, 1967

Tuesday, 26th September	"Recent Advances in Chest Surgery"	Mr. J. M. Sanderson, F.R.C.S., Thoracic Surgeon
Tuesday, 3rd October	"New Drugs"	Dr. C. Hayes, M.R.C. L.R.C.P., F.F.A.R.C. D.A., Consultant Anaesthetist
Tuesday, 10th October	"Modern Trends in First Aid Treatment"	Mr. C. Robertson, F.R.C. Senior Registrar—Orthopaedics
Tuesday, 17th October	"Present position of sick and elderly in respect of Ministry of Social Security"	The Manager, Ministry of Social Security
Tuesday, 24th October	"Recent advances in Neuro Surgery"	Mr. E. J. Newton, F.R.C. Neuro Surgeon
Tuesday, 31st October	Films	

LOAN OF NURSING EQUIPMENT

All equipment belongs to the Corporation and no charge is made for the loan of it. The use of suitable equipment not only assists the sick person but enables patients to be nursed and taken care of at home who might otherwise need admission to hospital. Invalid chairs are very much in demand during the summer months.

The following table indicates the type of equipment and the number of times loaned out:—

	On Loan 1967	Returned during 1967	Total	On Loan 1967	Loaned during 1967	Total	On Loan 1967	Loaned during 1967	Total	On Loan 1967	Loaned during 1967	Total	On Loan 1967	Loaned during 1967	Total	On Loan 1967	Loaned during 1967	Total
Air Rings	36	101	137	5	23	28	6	14	20	6	3	9	2	8	10	5	12	17
Bed Pans	89	182	271	11	28	39	13	20	33	4	8	12	7	18	25	8	27	35
Back Rests	65	163	228	11	20	31	15	17	32	4	5	9	4	4	8	10	10	20
Blankets	47	—	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bed Stands	44	63	107	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	1	2	1	3	4	2	7	9
Attachable Sides	1 pr	5 prs	6 prs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bed Cradles	21	29	50	3	—	3	3	—	3	1	1	2	—	2	—	1	4	5
Bed Blocks	10	18	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Collapsible Toilet Seats	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Crutches	4 prs	11 prs	15 prs	—	1 pr	1 pr	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 pr	1 pr
Commodore	1 s	—	1 s	1	7	8	14	6	20	2	3	5	2	3	5	1	1	2
Fracture Boards	42	82	124	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hoist	2	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heart Tables	3	5	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Invalid Chairs	35	81	116	3	4	7	3	2	5	2	3	5	7	4	11	2	2	4
Leg Supports	3 s	1 s	4 s	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Mattresses	59	70	129	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	5	2	2	4	3	6	9
Mattress Covers	29	25	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Mack. Sheets	91	105	196	11	28	39	20	3	23	9	1	10	12	14	26	6	23	29
Pillows	30	7	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pillow Cases	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sandbags	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blanket Master	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tripods	19	23	42	3	—	3	—	4	4	2	—	2	2	1	3	—	5	5
Urinals	28	66	94	4	13	17	9	5	14	5	1	6	5	8	13	5	15	20
Walking Aids	3	11	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Toilet Fittings	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walking Sticks	—	1	1	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sick Feeders	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quadrupeds	4	7	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Special Child Wheelchairs	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

EQUIPMENT ON LOAN, 1967—continued

[illegible]

HOME HELP SERVICE

Applications for the Home Help Service have increased again in 1967. Cases receive some help as soon as possible after receipt of the application. 2,700 persons had domestic help, 534 cases were new applications in 1967.

	1967	1966
Total number of cases where domestic help was given . .	2,700	2,586

Classification of households:

(a) Maternity	36	49
(b) Tuberculosis	1	—
(c) Chronic sick and infirm of pensionable age . .	2,485	2,467
(d) Illness and persons under 65 years of age . .	178	70
TOTAL	2,700	2,586

Classification of households of Old Age Pensioners:

(a) Couples	482	485
(b) Others in the same house	310	340
(c) Women living alone	1,365	1,305
(d) Men living alone	328	337
TOTAL	2,485	2,467

2,030 Pensioners are drawing National Assistance Benefit and qualify for domestic help free (in 1966, the number was 1,082).

HOME HELP LAUNDRY SERVICE

The laundry service has again been in great demand in 1967.

Approximately one-third of the City can use the laundry service even within this area there is an unsatisfied demand.

	1967	1966
Total number of individual washes	6,909	7,000
Number of persons who send a weekly wash	127	127
Number of persons who send a fortnightly wash	136	136
Number of persons who send a monthly wash	3	3
TOTAL	266	269

TYPES OF CASES USING LAUNDRY SERVICE:—

(a) *Old Age Pensioners:—*

Persons living alone	174
Married couples	53
Others	32

(b) *Under pensionable age:—*

Number of persons	7
---------------------------	---

Reasons for using Laundry Service:—

Pneumonia and pleurisy	1
Cancer	1
Arthritis	2
Stroke	1
Paraplegia	1
Orphaned family	1

PROBLEM FAMILY CASEWORK

The new Family Caseworker started with the Department in May, filling the position which had been vacant for nearly twelve months. The previous worker's case-load of fifteen families had been referred to various other departments on her departure as follows:—Children's Department 5; Mental Health 2; Health Visitor 2; Council of Social Service 4; Mrs. Mountford (Chest Clinic) 2. Each of these was followed up with the department concerned and only one long-standing case was taken up again by the new caseworker. The rest were found to be progressing satisfactorily.

During the absence of a caseworker in the City, the preventive, supportive and supervisory work has remained within the appropriate departments, and the new caseworker has had to make a completely fresh start and re-establish all the necessary contacts. Referrals gradually started to be made again, and during the year contact has been made with 38 families. Referrals to the caseworker were from the following sources:—

Children's Department	..	..	..	7
Health Visitors	..	..	..	11
Ministry of Social Security	..	..	..	4
Public Health Inspectors	..	..	..	4
Probation	..	..	..	1
Housing Department (eviction cases)	..	..	..	4
Self-referrals and general enquiries	..	..	..	7

Of these cases, 10 proved to be problem families requiring long-term support and supervision; 10 were short-term only contacts where the problems were resolved or the case was referred to the appropriate department; the remaining 18 were investigations or general enquiries which received the required information or help.

Families are usually referred to the caseworker when the situation has reached a point of crisis, thus necessitating a great deal of time and energy on the part of the worker in order to establish quickly a good working relationship, and an understanding of the problem, before any progress can be made. The outward symptoms of a situation are not always the basic causes of distress, and the caseworker must seek the core of the problem, so as to know the best way to help the client deal with the situation.

Alleviation of the immediate crisis often involves approaching other agencies with, or on behalf of the client, and takes the form of requesting additional money benefits; reducing H.P. commitments; having gas and electricity supplies reconnected where possible; coping with County Court Orders and obtaining Administration Orders where appropriate; arranging recuperative holidays; clarifying legal positions in respect of housing and matrimonial matters; finding and giving material aid such as clothing, bedding and general household equipment; general budgetting and household advice together with the collection of weekly sums of money towards the reduction of debts if necessary, etc.

Once, and if, these immediate and seemingly overwhelming crises can be overcome, a family's deep-rooted problems can be brought to light through regular supportive visits by the caseworker. A good relationship

between the worker and family is of great importance since without confidence in each other, little or no progress can be made.

The Welfare Officer from the Chest Clinic continued her work with problem families during 1967 and one new case was referred making a total of four families being helped. Response from this new case, referred because of financial difficulties following the death of the husband, was immediate and good once the Welfare Officer had outlined how the financial difficulties could be dealt with. Creditors co-operated willingly and the woman, now relieved of this burden, improved greatly in health and temperament. She now has a part-time job and her eldest daughter started to work recently.

Work with the three existing cases continued quite satisfactorily. Weekly visiting continued with the family whose problem was numerous debts. The response here is excellent, payments have been very regular even when the man was away from work sick. He now has a better paid job and is keeping well. Some of this family's debts are now cleared and the remaining ones are reducing very satisfactorily. They can see that they are making progress and this encourages them greatly.

The family where many children and the man's poor employment record were problems have had a rather chequered year. Several debts still remain and the repayments have been rather sporadic because of the man being unable to keep a continuously well paid job in the catering industry. Application for retraining in another industry has been made but the result of this application is still awaited. The woman is still coping reasonably well with housework and the children and the rent is not been in arrears, proving that they valued their re-housing from social property. This family has been helped throughout the year by the Welfare Officer with the provision of furniture, clothing, household linen and a delivery of coal. In spite of continuing difficulties they are still quite cheerful and co-operative and try to help themselves.

The last family, with a mortgage to repay, is still not very responsive. Repayments are being made regularly but at a greatly reduced rate and the Building Society has not pressed the matter since there is very little left to repay. The man, partially disabled, cannot get a good job in spite of great efforts on his own but the eldest boy is now working and, as the other children near school leaving age, the financial aspect at least should improve in the near future.

Throughout the year the family casework section has received help and co-operation from voluntary bodies and Local Authority departments; their assistance is greatly appreciated.

CHIROPODY SERVICE

National Health Service Act, 1946, Section 28

This service is carried out for us on an agency basis by the W.R.C.S.

The work is still very limited by the serious shortage of qualified chiropodists.

Treatments during the year:—

	<i>No. of Treatments</i>	<i>Domiciliary</i>
Part-time staff . .	10,953	2,693

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

Administration

The Mental Health Service of the City is administered by the Mental Health Sub-Committee of the Health Committee. This sub-committee consists of ten elected members of the Council and meets every second month to consider the organization and development of the service, reports cases, the work of the Junior and Adult Training Centres and other business. No functions are delegated to Voluntary Associations.

Staff

The Medical Officer of Health controls and directs the Mental Health Service and much of the day to day administration is carried out by the Deputy Medical Officer of Health.

Social Workers

There were in post at the end of the year

- 1 Senior Mental Health Officer
- 2 Senior Mental Welfare Officers
- 4 Mental Welfare Officers
- 1 Psychiatric Social Worker (part time)
- 4 Trainee Mental Welfare Officers

Apart from the trainees all the social workers were qualified (three with the Psychiatric Social Worker Certificate, three with the Certificate of Social Work and two with the Letter of Recognition). In June Mr. W. Bellman, a Senior Mental Welfare Officer, left after being with the Department for 12 years. Another Senior Mental Welfare Officer and a Mental Welfare Officer were away on training courses for the first seven months of the year, so for a time there was an acute shortage of staff. It proved impossible to find qualified workers to fill the three vacancies for Mental Welfare Officers.

Training Centres Staff:

Southern Junior Training Centre

1 Supervisor, 1 Senior Assistant Supervisor, 7 Assistant Supervisors, 1 Nursery Nurse.

Northern Junior Training Centre

1 Supervisor, 1 Senior Assistant Supervisor, 7 Assistant Supervisors, 1 Nursery Nurse.

Adult Training Centre

1 Supervisor, 1 Senior Instructor, 7 male and 7 female Instructors.

Home Teacher - 1.

Social Work Section

Co-ordination with other agencies

Much has been heard recently about schemes for co-ordinating the social work services provided by local authorities and hospitals for the mentally ill. Such co-ordination has existed for many years in this city

between the mental health section and St. Edward's Hospital, having been achieved in an effective if unspectacular way. All the social workers are employed by the City of Stoke-on-Trent, and work both within the hospital services and in the community. They attend the psychiatric out-patient clinics, taking social histories on new patients and being on hand to discuss social problems with the psychiatrist, the patient and the relatives. Each weekday a social worker visits the hospital, meeting one of the psychiatrists to discuss recent admissions and impending discharges. The social worker can also see any patient known to him, or who has asked for an interview, and usually it will be the same social worker who visits the patient after discharge, thus providing the continuity of care which is recognized as being so important.

There is a harmonious working relationship with the psychiatric unit at City General Hospital and with Stallington Hospital. Co-operation extends to the training of staff, as both St. Edward's Hospital and Stallington Hospital take our trainee social workers for periods of a month and student nurses spend some time with the social workers and in seeing the work of the Training Centres.

Personal Services to clients

The community services for the mentally subnormal and their families have been maintained at the high level set in previous years, with excellent liaison between the social workers and the training centres and hostels. It is gratifying to note that more mentally handicapped children are being referred in the first year or two of life. No doubt the provision of the nursery units at our Junior Training Centres has played a part in this, the referring agencies feel that we now have something specific to offer the children of this age. We welcome this earlier referral, knowing that, apart from the question of nursery care, most parents of mentally handicapped children can benefit from the skilled help of a social worker who understands their emotional problems. This help is especially valuable if it can be given as soon as possible after they first realize that their child is different.

As community care for the mentally ill becomes more acceptable, the pressure on the social work section increases. The total number of referrals has risen from 797 in 1963 to 1,436 in 1967, but the number of hospital admissions arranged by the section has remained fairly constant at around 500 per year. The increase in referrals is accounted for by the greater demand for the help of the social workers in maintaining patients in the community. The provision of this help has been a big factor in enabling the national policy of reducing the number of hospital beds to be carried out locally. At St. Edward's Hospital there are now 1,160 beds, compared with 1,380 in 1965.

So far this additional work has been carried out without any increase in the number of social workers. This 'increased productivity' shows the wisdom of the policy of appointing only qualified staff or training staff by secondment to professional courses so that they are, or become, capable of better quality work, but also of more work.

Home Teaching

One Home Teacher for mental subnormals is employed. Her work continues to be very valuable and has proved very helpful, particularly in view of the waiting list for patients to be submitted to the occupation centre.

Patients received instruction, chiefly in handicrafts, in their homes. This tuition is individual, since grouping has not been possible because of the distance between cases, and for other reasons. Each pupil is seen about once in ten days.

Hostels

The purpose built hostel for 30 working subnormal men and the hostel for 16 working girls were used to capacity throughout the year. This is a service for which the demand is never constant and experience has shown that extra accommodation would be useful for the short term stay case.

All the residents enjoyed two weeks holiday at Blackpool during the summer, and throughout the year various day trips have been taken.

A number of joint social evenings were held during the year.

Southern Junior Training Centre

The Southern Junior Centre takes handicapped children, both mentally and physically, from the age of two years to about 16 years.

The children are grouped as far as possible according to their ability, and a Special Care Unit caters for the doubly handicapped requiring very special attention and care.

At the end of 1967 there were 55 children on the register — 38 males and 17 females. The average attendance for the year was 48.

Physiotherapy is given twice weekly by a visiting qualified physiotherapist from the School Health Service.

The children are brought to the Centre by special bus, with the exception of those requiring special care, who are conveyed to and from the Centre by ambulance.

The children attend from 9-30 a.m. to 3-30 p.m. and receive their morning milk and mid-day meal at the Centre.

Training

Activities in the daily programme at the Centre include group activities; physical education, art, percussion band, needlework, social habit-training, pre-reading activities, number work and elementary woodwork. Educational visits of observation and nature rambles in which most groups take part are also made.

Outings

Three very enjoyable outings were provided for the children during the year, and were as follows:—

- (1) To Ffrith Beach, North Wales, which took place on 21st June, 1967 and was organised by the Stoke-on-Trent Handicapped Children's Outing Association, who, for the first time, kindly included our children in this annual event.
- (2) To Rhyl on 3rd July, our usual annual outing provided by the Mental Health Committee.
- (3) To Chester zoo on 19th September, which was organised by the Stoke-on-Trent Association for the Mentally Handicapped. On each of these occasions the children were accompanied by the Centre Staff, parents and members of the various committees concerned.

Mental Health Week

Many parents, and others interested in the work of Mental Health, took the opportunity of visiting the Centre when it was open for the general public during the week commencing 5th June, 1967.

Medical Inspection

A medical inspection of all the children was carried out by the Deputy Medical Officer of Health, during the past year.

Holiday

A party of children were sent to a boarding house at Rhyl for a holiday of one week during May. They were accompanied and supervised by four members of the Centre Staff, and all had a very enjoyable holiday. The Stoke-on-Trent Association for the Mentally Handicapped, kindly donated £1 per head towards the children's holiday expenses.

Staff Training

One Assistant Supervisor was seconded to the National Association for Mental Health Diploma Course for Junior Centre Staff at Manchester.

Harvest Festival

The Annual Harvest Festival was held at the Centre during October and was conducted by the Curate of Fenton Parish Church, the Rev. Murray. The children gave a mime and sang suitable hymns. The lesson was read by one of the children. Gifts of fruit etc., brought by the children were afterwards sent to a local home for the aged.

Christmas Party and Concert

A Christmas Concert, in which most of the children took part, was held at the Centre on 19th December, and the Christmas Party was also held at the Centre on 21st December, 1967. Father Christmas again paid a visit and each child received gifts from the Mental Health Committee, the Stoke-on-Trent Association for the Mentally Handicapped, and Christmas stocking from the Thurston Social Club, on these occasions.

Gift

The Chairman and members of the Thorley Social Club, Meir, very kindly agreed to donate a suitable gift to the value of £50 from their funds each year, for the benefit of the children who attend Southern Junior Centre, and on 6th December, 1967, the Club publicly presented their first gift, a cine camera, to Alderman Mrs. B. Meakin, who received it on behalf of the Centre. We are most grateful to the Thorley Social Club for this very generous gift and we much appreciate their kind and thoughtful resolution to 'adopt' the Southern Junior Centre specifically as the focus for their efforts.

Northern Junior Training Centre

The Northern Junior Training Centre provides training for mentally handicapped, also those children who are severely handicapped, both mentally and physically, from the age of two years to approximately 16 years. There are 59 children on the register, 36 males and 23 females.

Each child is graded as far as possible according to ability and is placed into any one of five classes. The Special Care Unit caters for the severely handicapped, and for those who require special care and attention.

Training

The daily schedule of training at the centre consists of the following: speech training, puppetry, music and movement, percussion band, sight vocabulary, social training and simple art, handwork. A weekly visit by the physiotherapist provides remedial treatment for limbs and to encourage the children to walk where possible.

Holiday

A party of 20 children and staff spent a week's holiday at Rhyl.

Mental Health Week

The Centre was open to the public for one week. Many visitors attended and interest was shewn in the work.

Day's Outing

The Physically Handicapped Association included us on their visit to Ffrith Beach, also a visit to the pantomime at Leek in January. Children and staff spent a day at Chester zoo. This being organised by the Parent-Teacher Association.

Christmas Festivities

A Christmas Party was given for the children. This included a visit to Santa Claus and each received a present from the Health Committee and the Parent-Teacher Association.

Staff Training

One member of staff seconded to the N.A.M.H. Diploma Course at Manchester.

WORK OF THE ADULT TRAINING CENTRE

1967

The Adult Training Centre is primarily concerned with the amelioration of the mentally subnormal in the community. It also provides facilities to assist the rehabilitation of former mentally ill patients. All who are admitted are incapable of leading an independent existence and are in need of help and support.

While mental subnormality and mental illness are usually the main handicap, many suffer additional ones such as paralysis, various physical deformities, epilepsy, speech defects, deafness, partial blindness and behaviour problems.

The prognosis for many of these, as far as achieving complete independence and following regular employment is concerned, is not very good. But it has been found in the light of experience that with training it is possible for them to improve, and in some cases even to take up competitive employment.

Trainees are admitted at 16 years and over. Attendance is voluntary and a five day week is worked from Monday to Friday, commencing at 9-15 a.m. to 4-30 p.m. They receive a pocket money allowance starting at 5/- per week which can be increased to £2 according to progress made. A free lunch is provided each day and they are transported to and from the centre to points convenient to their homes. They also have five weeks paid holiday each year.

Since the Centre was opened in December, 1961, there has been a steady increase in the number of trainees attending.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
1961	73	47	120
1962	93	65	158
1963	98	74	172
1964	101	82	183
1965	102	90	192
1966	106	87	193
1967	124	86	210

During the year 12 trainees were placed in regular employment bringing the total for the last seven years to 78. One or two occasionally lose their jobs and come back to the Centre for a short time until they find suitable employment. But by and large the majority of these do their various jobs very well and give every satisfaction. In all cases they receive the union rate of pay for the job.

The type of job in which they are placed is one which requires the minimum of mental effort and is of a repetitive nature. For the men jobs like pottery labouring, gardening, car cleaning, kitchen porters, farm labouring, warehouse work, driver's mate and labouring in the building trade have proved to be ideal.

The girls have done quite well with semi-skilled jobs in the pottery industry doing decorating and packing. Other work which has proved suitable include domestic cleaning, food packing, laundry and canteen work.

Training Programme at the Adult Training Centre

The training they receive is designed to meet their particular need and is more practical than academic. Its purpose is the maximum development of their potentialities. While the emphasis is on work and industrial training, time is made available on the programme for social training and recreational activities.

To simulate actual working conditions many outwork contracts are undertaken. These include the making of carrier bags; assembly of electrical components; making cardboard cartons; assembling cardboard divisions; hand stamping prescription pads; dismantling Post Office equipment; price stamping cake cartons; printing record cards and selling boxes.

Other activities include the manufacture of numerous woodwork articles, gardening, concrete block making, making link mat parts and laundry.

Specialised training in pottery decorating and domestic science subjects are also given.

The social training involves the teaching of a simple but essential word vocabulary, learning to tell the time, a knowledge of coinage, in the cases being taught to read and write and in general any knowledge which will help them to adapt themselves to the demands of their social environment.

Recreational activities are organised each lunch time and in addition they have the greater part of one afternoon each week when they can either play football, cricket or netball in the Park, or, if the weather is fine, play table-tennis, badminton, skittles or dance to records in the hall.

the main hall. The older ones can play various card games, dominoes and draughts or just sit and enjoy a smoke listening to the records. A number of trainees are taken to the local swimming baths once a week for a swimming session.

Every effort is made to maintain a wide and interesting variety of activities so that it is possible for all trainees, regardless of their handicap, to be actively involved in some form of productive activity. Activities which teach them to work in harmony with others and also to take a pride in a job well done.

Social Club

The Social Club meets every Tuesday evening throughout the winter months in the Adult Training Centre main hall. Its members consist of trainees attending the centre, residents from the two hostels and former trainees who are now fully employed.

Staff Training

One Instructor was seconded to the Central Training Council Diploma Course for Instructors of Mentally Handicapped Adults at Kingston-upon-Hull.

One Instructor was seconded to the Staffordshire County Council Mental Health Refresher Course.

Swimming Pool Fund

During the year a fund was started to provide a swimming pool for the Adult Training Centre. Donations and efforts raised a total of £1,050.

Parent-Teacher Association

This Association donated a total of £315 to provide extra amenities and equipment.

Holidays and Outings

120 trainees accompanied by staff went to Scarborough for one week holiday.

All trainees and staff had a day's outing to Rhyl. This is an annual event and was thoroughly enjoyed by all.

AMBULANCE SERVICE, 1967

The figures for the current year again show an increase in the work of the Service. 135,948 patients have been carried as against 123,881 last year, an increase of 12,067.

The mileage covered by Service vehicles also showed some increase over last year's figures when 557,037 miles were covered as against 55,823 this year, an increase of 8,786.

Staff

In order to meet the extra demands made on the Service, and also due to the transfer to the new Station, additional staff, consisting of 1 Driver/Attendants, a Storekeeper/Handyman and 2 part-time cleaners have been engaged and the full establishment at the end of the year was:—

- 1 Chief Ambulance Officer
- 1 Deputy Ambulance Officer
- 2 Control Officers (Operational)
- 1 Control Officer (Administrative)
- 1 Clerk/Telephonist
- 1 Shorthand/Typist
- 1 General Clerk
- 4 Section Leaders
- 4 Deputy Section Leaders
- 69 Male Driver/Attendants
- 6 Female Driver/Attendants
- 1 Storekeeper/Handyman
- 1 Labourer
- 1 Part-time telephonist
- 2 Part-time cleaners

New Ambulance Station

On 9th September the transfer was made from the old Ambulance Station at Booths Old Road, to the new Ambulance Station which has been erected in Hilton Road, Penkhill. This new station has a 2-storey administrative block with a large garage adjoining.

The administrative block consists of the foyer, and passages leading to the Control Room, telephone room, male and female mess rooms, recreation room, kitchen, cleaners' stores, heating chamber, male and female locker rooms, and male and female toilets on the ground floor. On the first floor there is a main passage leading to the Demonstration Room, Chief Ambulance Officer's Room, Deputy Ambulance Officer's Room, Administration Office, Stationery and Filing Room, Officers' Room, Kitchen, General Store, Cleaners' Store and male and female toilets.

The garage provides accommodation for 46 vehicles and also includes a vehicle washing bay, with mechanical washing machine, a vehicle service bay, blanket store, sluice room, equipment store, battery and oil store, a compressor unit and toilet.

One 5,000 gallon petroleum tank and one 1,000 gallon tank for Diesel are sited adjacent to the garage on the main drive in, and parking space for approximately 40 cars is provided on the site.

Vehicles

Three additional vehicles were obtained in order to meet the extra needs of the Service and at the end of the year the vehicular strength was as follows:—

- 2 Dennis ambulances
- 17 Bedford ambulances
- 19 Bedford dual purpose ambulances
- 4 Austin cars
- 1 Service vehicle
- 2 Ambulance Reserve ambulances

All Service vehicles are equipped with 2-way wireless receiving and transmitting sets and as new vehicles are received these are likewise fitted before being put into service.

General repair work and servicing of vehicles continues to be undertaken by the Corporation Vehicle Maintenance Department. The servicing of vehicles is completed after a specified mileage has been covered.

Long Distance Travel

The fullest possible use continues to be made of rail transport for long distance travel after the necessary reservations have been made and the usual special arrangements seen to.

During the year 48 patients were transported by rail this number being six less than last year.

Training

In addition to taking a re-examination in first aid, operational staff are also encouraged to take part in competitive work.

The Inter-Service competition was held on Thursday, 6th April, when a number of teams (2 Driver/Attendants each team) competed for the "Barker" Cup, a trophy competed for annually. The team gaining the highest number of marks in the competition (D/Att. M. Grocott and L. Whittaker) in addition to gaining this trophy qualified to represent the Service in the National Association of Ambulance Officers No. 9 Regional Final Competitions which were held at Whittington Barracks, Lichfield.

On Sunday, 21st May this same team represented the Service in the N.A.A.O.'s No. 9 Regional Competitions, and for the third consecutive year, a team from this Service was successful in gaining first place and thereby qualified to compete as representatives of the Region in the National Finals. There were eleven teams competing in this Competition, and Stoke-on-Trent gained 303½ points out of a maximum 400.

In the National Finals Competitions, held at the Rover Motor Company Works, Solihull, on Sunday, 22nd October, the team was not as successful as in the previous two years, but D/Att. L. Whittaker, who was entered for the Driver's Competition, was successful in gaining the highest number of points and gained the Driver's Trophy.

Nine teams, representing their respective Regions in England, Scotland and Wales competed, and a team from the West Riding, Yorkshire, gained the highest number of marks in the Competition.

Summary of Figures for 1967

Monthly Totals	<i>Number of Patients Carried</i>	<i>Mileage Covered</i>
January	11,540	50,214
February	10,583	44,066
March	12,000	49,238
April	11,247	46,530
May	11,722	50,349
June	11,798	47,760
July	11,544	47,658
August	9,946	42,962
September	11,116	45,495
October	12,031	48,738
November	11,981	47,361
December	10,440	45,452
	135,948	565,823

Yearly Totals	<i>Patients</i>	<i>Mileage</i>	<i>Average Miles per Patient</i>
1948 (5th July to 31st Dec.)	9,287	83,972	9.0
1949	33,993	275,465	8.1
1950	46,841	308,111	6.5
1951	57,524	342,709	5.9
1952	63,798	360,082	5.6
1953	72,897	379,725	5.2
1954	78,203	389,972	4.9
1955	77,767	398,014	5.1
1956	78,001	394,631	5.0
1957	73,522	378,278	5.2
1958	79,006	401,980	5.0
1959	82,791	416,628	5.0
1960	93,789	437,798	4.7
1961	99,220	454,885	4.6
1962	110,520	468,353	4.3
1963	106,626	461,217	4.3
1964	105,580	474,040	4.4
1965	116,196	520,019	4.4
1966	123,881	557,037	4.4
1967	135,948	565,823	4.1
	1,645,390	8,068,739	4.8

CITY OF STOKE-ON-TRENT AMBULANCE SERVICE

1967

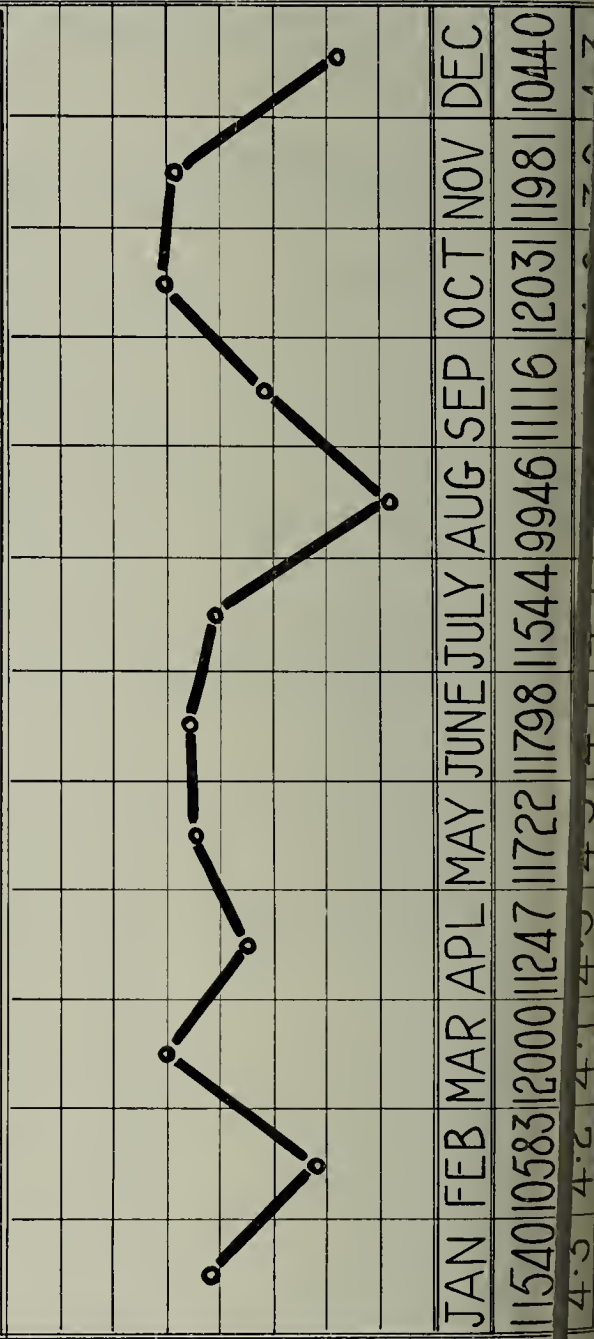
PATIENTS CARRIED
MONTHLY

1967

13000
12500
12000
11500
11000
10500
10000

MONTH

PATS. CARRIED
PER MONTH
AVERAGE PER PATIENT



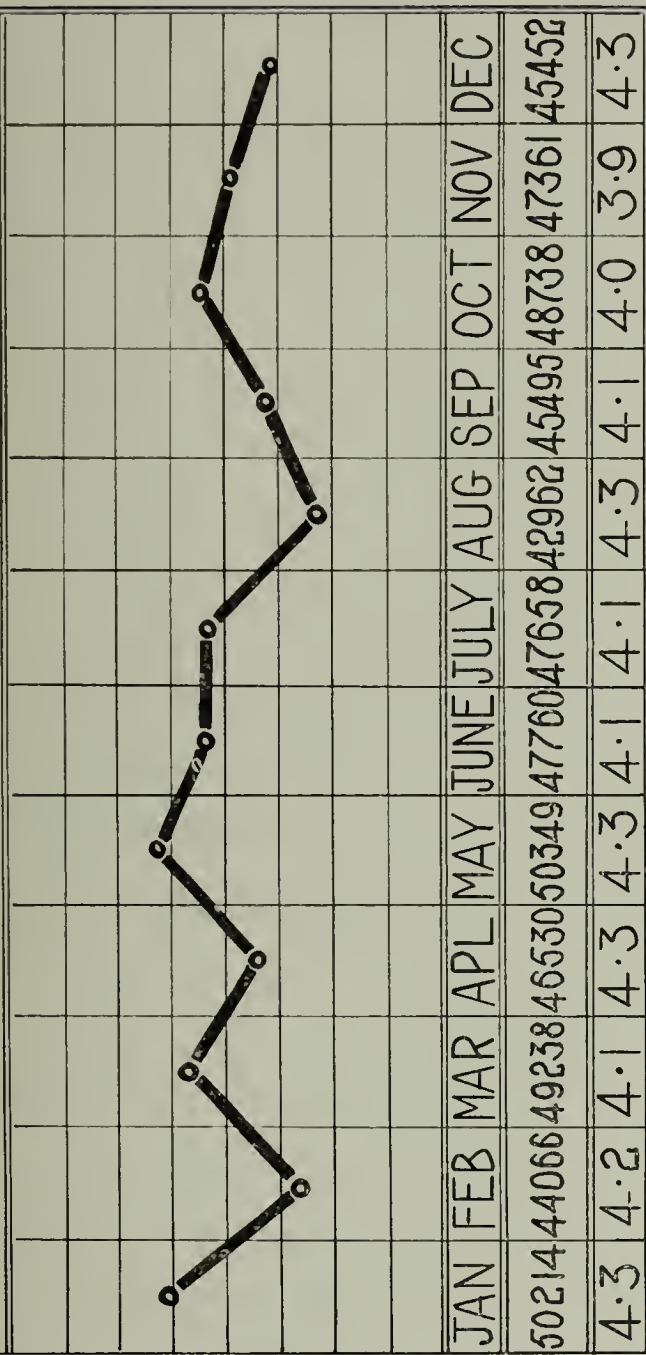
1967

MILEAGE COVERED
MONTHLY

1967

55,000
52,500
50,000
47,500
45,000
42,500
40,000

MONTH >

MILES COVERED
PER MONTHAVERAGE MILES
PER PATIENT

PART 4

NURSING HOMES

CREMATORIUM

PUBLIC MORTUARY

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 AND 1951

NURSING HOMES

Staffordshire Nurses Institution, Stamer House Convalescent and Rest Home, Oxford Street, Penkhull, Stoke-on-Trent is registered under Section 187 of the Public Health Act 1936 as a Nursing Home to accommodate twenty-four persons. Regular inspections of this Nursing Home are carried out by the officers concerned.

CREMATION

The Stoke-on-Trent Crematorium is under the management of the City Council and is situated in the grounds of the Carmountside Cemetery on the main Stoke-on-Trent to Leek road.

During 1967, 1,808 cremations were carried out, as compared with 1,887 in 1966. During the same period, 1,996 interments took place in the City Cemeteries as compared with 2,105 in 1966.

PUBLIC MORTUARY

The only Public Mortuary in use is situated at Hinde Street, Hanley. During 1967, 518 bodies were received at the Mortuary and 518 Final Dispositions carried out.

Table showing length of retention of Bodies in the Mortuary

5 bodies	1 day
82 bodies	2 days
106 bodies	3 days
114 bodies	4 days
73 bodies	5 days
57 bodies	6 days
37 bodies	7 days
10 bodies	8 days
7 bodies	9 days
7 bodies	10 days
3 bodies	11 days
1 body	12 days
1 body	18 days
1 body	19 days
1 body	23 days
2 bodies	24 days
1 body	33 days
1 body	38 days
1 body	40 days

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 AND 1951

No proceedings were taken under Section 47 of these Acts during the year.

PART 5

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE SERVICES

WATER SUPPLY

RAINFALL

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE SERVICES OF THE CITY

Chief Public Health Inspector's Report on:—

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955	FACTORIES ACTS, 1961
STOKE-ON-TRENT CORPORATION ACTS, 1923, 1928, 1935	PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1858—1961
SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACTS, 1933—1958	PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949
HOUSING ACTS, 1914—1967	DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1950
SHOPS ACT, 1950	AGRICULTURE (SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE) PROVISIONS ACT, 1956
HOUSING REPAIRS AND RENTS ACT, 1954	CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956
RENT RESTRICTIONS ACTS, 1920—1939	NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960
MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT	CARAVANS, SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960
RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951	LANDLORD AND TENANT ACT, 1962
PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951	LICENSING ACT, 1964
SLAUGHTERHOUSES ACTS, 1954—1958	OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963
FERTILIZERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926	THE ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT ACT, 1963
	RIDING EST. ACT, 1964
	THE CIVIC AMENITIES ACT, 1967

In addition to the above, there are the numerous regulations made under these Acts dealing specifically with various matters.

General Comment

During the course of the year the work of the Department on Food Hygiene has continued. Whilst we carefully vet all proposed new food premises, alterations to premises, and their equipment, the law allows untrained employees to work in them. The situation in the City in 1966 was that some of the larger food firms had their own training schemes for employees in Food Hygiene. The City College of Catering enrolled 19 people on food courses, including Food Hygiene, cookery courses, Meat Trades, Milk Industry and Licensing Trades. For a City of this size there is a very small number of people attending these courses. If all workers in food were required to attend classes in basic food principles before employment good food hygiene habits could be much more readily cultivated in all entrants to the food trade.

This training is possible on a voluntary basis. The College is prepared to offer the widest variety of courses which are acceptable to the trade. The days of the amateur are numbered in the competitive business world. Surely it is logical to ask now for trained employees in all food trades. Let us have the premises, equipment and staff all approved. Uniformity in this would help the trade, employees and the public.

Sometime, somewhere, every day, we all eat; with all our achievements in this computer age is it too much to expect our food to be handled by trained people only?

During the year two serious nuisances occurred from industrial tipping at Sandyford and Cobridge. At Sandyford, investigations showed that a large tip was seriously ablaze and that large quantities of smoke and fumes were emanating from it and because of the strong winds were causing a serious nuisance to the inhabitants of the neighbourhood.

The contractor using the tip tackled this problem with some considerable vigour. The City Fire Brigade attended daily for a number of days. Earth moving equipment was introduced to alter the profile of the tipping and to cut out the burning areas. Tipping was stopped.

The tip contained many scores of thousands of tons of materials, some of which was combustible. To ensure abatement as soon as possible, the site was visited daily and the combustion tackled according to the advice of the Chief Fire Officer until the total eradication of the nuisance was procured.

It would appear that this tip has been developed without Town Planning Permission.

At Cobridge, Inspectors went from this Department, to visit a disused marl hole where they found that a large tanker (which had come some considerable distance), was discharging chemical waste into the water at the bottom of the marl pit.

This marl pit is at the site of a former brickworks. Much of the original quarry has been filled in but there was residual water of unknown depth and a vehicle ramp had been constructed down to the water, and a pipeline had been installed so that tankers could discharge this chemical waste below the water surface.

The waste in question, appeared to be of some petro-chemical origin as the waste in general seemed to be denser than water it sank below the water surface, so that the water stratum tended to act as a seal. Some of the waste appeared to be of lighter fractions and this ascended to the surface and released an aromatic odour into the air. There was an oil film covering the entire water surface. This odour was carried by the prevailing winds into the surrounding streets.

The intensity of the odour was very variable, depending on the atmospheric conditions and wind direction. The smell itself, while not unpleasant in small quantities, was a very persistent smell and undoubtedly caused great offence to the residents of the area as, when it was at its most intense, it pervaded the streets and houses and was difficult to tolerate. The Fire Brigade reported that their tests indicated no danger of explosions. The firm agreed to the immediate cessation of the tipping of this chemical waste and took action to neutralise the waste already deposited.

These two occasions emphasised the need for legislation to prohibit the form of tipping without prior approval of the Local Authority. In both these cases, Inspectors spent many hours of necessary abatement work which could have been avoided if prior approval had been requested for this tipping.

1967 will be remembered as the Foot and Mouth year. Following an outbreak in Warwickshire which was confined to four farms and cleared by the 29th September, a new outbreak was reported on the 25th October at Nantmawr, Oswestry, Shropshire. This outbreak was soon to be followed by many more in the Shropshire, Denbighshire, Cheshire and Staffordshire area. Each day new outbreaks were reported and by the year's end many thousands of animals had been slaughtered and the carcasses destroyed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food under their vigorous eradication policy.

Restrictions on the movement of livestock were enforced on many counties in North Wales, North-west England and the Midlands, throwing not only the farming industry but the meat industry also into great difficulties. Animals free from disease and free from contact with animals and premises where the disease had been confirmed were allowed to be moved to slaughter only. This procedure, whilst allowing for the maintenance of meat supplies to the general public, also considerably affected marketing costs, as all cattle markets were closed. Butchers and wholesalers had to collect their supplies direct from the producer instead of the market, and routes which had to be rigidly followed, often involving many extra miles, were laid down by the Police and Ministry Control Centre. Operational costs at slaughterhouses were further increased by the necessity to provide disinfectants in large quantities with cleaning points for vehicles entering or leaving the premises.

At the Public Abattoir slaughtering accommodation was provided to assist the growing demands of the meat trade. The facilities offered were enjoyed by butchers and wholesalers from such areas as Leek, Crewe, Nantwich, Ashbourne and Cheadle.

A full inquiry into the cause of the outbreak is being made by the Chief Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food but as yet his findings have not been made public. However, supplies of frozen meat from the Argentine have been suspended as the type of virus so far isolated in the epidemic is known to be present in South America.

The Meat Inspection (Amendment) Regulations, 1966, enabled local authorities to restrict the hours during which any animal may be slaughtered in any private slaughterhouse. When the regulations came into force last year all slaughterhouse occupiers concerned in out-of-hours slaughter were asked to review this practice with a view to its elimination. Happily it can be reported that the trade have endeavoured to comply, and the extra hours that they were engaged in slaughtering have, with few exceptions, now been restricted.

Complaints of unsatisfactory premises being used for the slaughter of poultry led to the introduction of poultry killing and dressing at the Public Abattoir. This was on a limited scale but proved that it was a step in the right direction for during the month of August a draft copy of regulations governing the slaughter of poultry intended to be offered

sale for human consumption was received. The appointed day that the regulations will be enforced has not yet been announced but its effect will be far reaching when one considers the ever increasing popularity of poultry for the table. During 1967 two senior inspectors attended a poultry course covering inspection, dressing and packing at the Smithfield Institute, London.

During the year joint visits to the slaughterhouses in the City were made with the Veterinary Inspectors from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and these visits showed that the structures and hygienic practices in our slaughterhouses were generally satisfactory. These visits are made periodically and are carried out without any prior notifications to the occupiers, so that the Ministry Inspectors have an opportunity of seeing operations as they normally take place and not in stage managed conditions. At their present frequency these joint visits are very valuable but the control of slaughterhouses is a Local Authority function and must remain such.

Plans for a new Public Abattoir to replace the existing building, which is required for Civic Centre Development have been prepared and a suitable site has been provisionally allocated. The desirability of maintaining a Public Abattoir in the City has never been better illustrated than during the Foot and Mouth crisis. Whereas many slaughterhouses in rural and semi-rural districts, including two in the City, have been compulsorily closed due to their proximity to an outbreak, the Public Abattoir at Hanley remains open, not only to continue in its normal role, but also to offer so much assistance to other authorities in need.

Mr. L. A. Trivett, Public Health Inspector, and a member of the staff, as one of twenty-five Local Authority Inspectors employed for a period of six weeks by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, in connection with the National House Conditions Survey, 1967. This survey was carried out to ascertain the condition of the country's housing stock. It is considered that the City's standards for slum clearance compare closely with those set out for this survey.

The constant "see-sawing" of travellers on to unauthorised vacant sites, towing off, and returning to other vacant land, continued throughout the City in 1967, much to the exasperation of travellers and officials alike. Forty unauthorised sites were reported to the City Surveyor who arranged sixty-five towing off operations in the City during 1967. The policy of making a site secure against trespassers by heaping earth and rubble around the perimeter was continued.

These operations are costly and do not solve in any way, the site conditions of these itinerant dwellers.

Much talk has taken place on the provision of Local Authority sites for these nomads. It was, therefore, a hopeful sign when, towards the end of last year, a one day conference on Gypsies and Other Travellers was arranged by the Association of Public Health Inspectors in London in January, 1968.

Some positive policy of Licensed Sites for these travellers must be evolved, they must also co-operate to ensure that these sites are properly used. This would appear to be one practical method of getting out of the present ridiculous situation of nowhere for these travellers to be accommodated.

During the year, five qualified Public Health Inspectors, including Mr. E. W. Foskett, Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector, left the staff to take up appointments elsewhere. Three of the Inspectors left before the Establishment Committee decision on Junior Inspectors salaries was made. Advertisements for Inspectors on the basic scale produced no replies. It was, therefore, fortunate that two of the Students qualified and were appointed Assistant Public Health Inspectors. We still face a very difficult period due to manpower shortage in our coverage of public health work.

Mr. Foskett had been a member of the staff for thirty-one years. His talent was recognised by promotion ultimately to the post of Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector. He enjoyed public health, was a very enthusiastic worker, thorough in all he undertook with a flair for administrative work. Everyone on the staff wished him well in his new appointment as Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector to Manchester.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

General

Steady progress was made with the implementation of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963. The number of premises registered was 164, bringing the total number of premises registered to date to 2,118 (see table 33). There were 117 deletions made, these being almost entirely due to the investigations made by Inspectors from the Department.

Altogether 1,298 visits were made to premises for various purposes under the Act and of these, 502 were general inspections (see Table 23). The inspections carried out of the various premises 502 (see page 110).

Only six complaints were received, the majority of these dealing with insufficient temperature being maintained.

Every effort is still made by the Department in securing, as far as possible, compliance with the Act and in particular, in respect of new or reconstructed premises. Discussions have taken place with architects, shopfitters, owners and occupiers in an attempt to incorporate, as far as possible, most of the requirements of the Act prior to occupation. The City Surveyor's Department have also been consulted with a view to assisting in the implementation of the Act where it is known plans have been deposited for Building Regulations approval.

Difficulty is still being experienced with occupiers, owners, architects and shopfitters who, because a plan of premises has received Building Regulations Approval, wrongly assume that the premises comply with all the relevant legislation.

Accidents

There were 63 accidents notified to the Department, and of these

27 were women

22 were men

9 were girls under 18 years of age

5 were boys under 18 years of age

63 TOTAL

Only two of the accidents involved machinery whereas 27 of the accidents involved falls, either from steps, ladders, from one level to another or falls on the same level.

Of all the accidents reported, 77% were investigated (see Tables 31 and 32).

Unfortunately, there was one fatal accident reported, that of a man employed by a Brewery Company. The accident happened at a public house in the City whilst the man was handling a partially full cask of beer being loading on to a vehicle, for return to the brewery. The man was crushed by the barrel and died about six months after the accident.

The accident was fully investigated and, as a result, all brewery companies known to deliver to premises within the City were asked to review any standing instructions they had in operation with the object of preventing, as far as is possible, a recurrence of this type of accident.

Enquiries were made of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents to see if they could assist the breweries in any way in connection with Courses for the handling of goods and equipment. A booklet containing the Programme of Courses undertaken was sent to all the breweries concerned with a suggestion that whilst every encouragement should be given to the use of mechanical handling equipment, they might wish to take advantage of the Course on "manual handling" for their employees.

One brewery company has notified us that they are taking advantage of this Course and another are giving it their consideration.

The Inspector appointed under Section 57 of the Act, the Deputy Superintending Inspector of Factories at Nottingham, was informed of the accident, the results of the investigation and with a request that any advice he would care to offer would be welcome.

Another rather serious accident in the previous year resulted in the one prosecution undertaken during 1967. A female employee unfortunately caught her hand in a moving belt conveyor and as a result she was off from work for several months. The conveyor was not guarded in a satisfactory manner and a successful prosecution was obtained (see Table 30).

The local District Inspector of Factories and his staff were again most helpful in the advice and guidance given to the Department when requests were made to them. It is only when help and advice is willingly given and taken by all members of the community that any Act can be properly administered for all concerned.

Table 28
Inspections of Premises

Type of Premises	Full Inspections	Revisits or Other Inspections
Retail Shops	355	603
Wholesale Shops	28	24
Offices	83	114
Catering Establishments/Canteens ..	36	33
Fuel Depots	—	—
TOTALS	502	774
Total visits of all kinds ..	1967	1,298
	1966	1,594

For a classification of the premises registered, please see Table 33.

The inspections carried out of the various premises resulted in the detection of 2,050 contraventions. A table of these is appended. As some of the visits carried out were, in fact, re-inspections, there were many instances of former contraventions having been rectified. These totalled 758 and in Table 29 will be found an analysis of these figures together, where possible, with comparable figures for 1966.

Table 29
Analysis of Contraventions

Section	Subject	Contraventions			
		Found 1966	Abated 1966	Found 1967	Abated 1967
4	Cleanliness	687	135	422	174
5	Overcrowding	2	3	2	1
6	Temperature	129	22	80	31
7	Ventilation	217	38	154	53
8	Lighting	87	24	87	20
9	Sanitary Conveniences	316	104	263	91
10	Washing Facilities	253	38	150	57
11	Supply of drinking water	50	6	60	17
12	Clothing accommodation	96	11	65	22
13	Sitting facilities	10	1	3	3
14	Seats (sedentary workers)	1	—	1	—
15	Eating facilities	84	24	69	29
16	Floors, passages and stairs	379	72	313	91
17	Fencing exposed parts machinery	36	13	18	3
18	Protection of young persons from dangerous machinery	—	—	1	—
19	Training of young persons working at dangerous machinery	—	1	—	—
23	Prohibition of heavy work	—	—	—	—
24	First Aid—General provisions	170	25	111	33
49	Premises not registered	78	78	86	86
50	Abstract	186	24	165	47
	TOTALS	2,781	619	2,050	758

Table 30
Prosecutions
Number Instituted and Completed during the Year 1967

Section of Act or title of Order or Regulation	No. of persons or companies prosecuted	No. of informations laid	No. of informations leading to conviction
O.S.R. Act Sec. 17	1	1	1

Number of complaints (or summary applications) made under Section 22 .. N
 Number of interim orders granted N

Table 31
Analysis of Reported Accidents

	Offices	Retail Shops	Wholesale Ware- houses	Catering Establish- ments open to public, canteens	Fuel Storag Depot
Machinery	(-) -	(4) 2	(-) -	(-) -	(-)
Transport	(-) -	(-) -	(3) 1	(-) -	(-)
Falls of persons	(-) -	(12) 19	(-) 4	(1) 4	(-)
Stepping on or striking against object or person	(1) -	(5) 2	(-) 1	(3) 1	(-)
Handling goods	(2) -	(6) 8	(1) 3	(5) 1	(-)
Struck by falling object	(-) -	(4) 4	(1) 1	(-) 4	(-)
Fires and explosions	(-) -	(2) -	(-) -	(1) -	(-)
Electricity	(-) -	(-) -	(-) -	(-) -	(-)
Use of hand tools	(-) -	(3) 2	(-) -	(-) -	(-)
Not otherwise specified	(-) 1	(1) 5	(-) -	(-) -	(-)

The numbers in parenthesis are the 1966 equivalent figures.

Table 32
Reported Accidents

Workplace	Number Reported		Total No. Investigated		Action Recommended				No Action			
					Prosecution		Formal Warning				Informal Advice	
Offices	(3)	1	(1)	1	(-)	-	(-)	-	(-)	-	(3)	1
Retail shops	(37)	42	(30)	32	(1)	1	(3)	-	(13)	11	(20)	20
Wholesale shops												
Warehouses	(5)	10	(5)	7	(-)	-	(-)	1	(3)	3	(2)	3
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	(10)	10	(5)	8	(-)	-	(1)	-	(3)	4	(6)	4
Fuel storage depots	(-)	-	(-)	-	(-)	-	(-)	-	(-)	-	(-)	-
TOTALS	(55)	63	(41)	48	(1)	1	(4)	1	(19)	18	(31)	28

Numbers in parenthesis are the 1966 equivalent figures.

The number of premises registered on 31st December, 1967, was as follows:—

Table 33

Premises	Number
Offices	511
Retail shops	1,232
Wholesale shops	189
Catering establishments ..	180
Fuel depots	6
TOTAL	2,118

Exemptions

During the year no applications were received for exemptions from complying with those parts of the Act which the statute permits. The exemption in force relates to first aid boxes in a large departmental store which has an excellent and well staffed surgery constantly available.

APPENDIX A

Table 34

Registrations and General Inspections

Class of Premises	Number of Premises registered during the year	Total number of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiv a general inspection duri the year
Offices	44	511	83
Retail Shops	106	1,232	355
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	6	189	28
Catering Establishments open to the public, canteens	8	180	35
Fuel Storage Depots ..	—	6	—

Table 35

Number of Visits of all Kinds by Inspectors to Registered Premises

1,298

Table 36

Analysis of Persons Employed in Registered Premises by Workplace

Class of Workplace (1)	Number of Persons Employed (2)
Offices	6,320
Retail Shops	7,653
Wholesale Department, Warehouses	2,155
Catering Establishments open to the Public	1,666
Canteens	98
Fuel Storage Depots	61
	17,953
Total Males: 7,662	Total Females: 10,291

Table 37

No exemptions were granted for any class of premises for any item under Section 5(2)—space; Section 6—temperature; Section 9—Sanitary Conveniences or Section 10—Washing Facilities.

Table 38

Prosecutions

PROSECUTIONS INSTITUTED OF WHICH THE HEARING WAS
COMPLETED IN THE YEAR

Section of Act or title of Regulation or Order	No. of persons or companies prosecuted	No. of informations laid	No. of informations leading to a conviction
S.R. Act, 1963 Sec. 17	1	1	1

of complaints (or summary applications) made under Section 22 .. Nil

of interim orders granted Nil

Table 39

Inspectors

of Inspectors appointed under Section 52(1) or (5) of the Act .. 24

of other staff employed for most of their time on work in connection
with the Act Nil

General Inspections

INSPECTIONS	1966	1967
Infectious Diseases	789	620
Overcrowding (special enquiries)	21	17
Drainage	1,472	1,238
Structural Defects.. .. .	1,079	661
Other Nuisances	805	603
Total number of houses inspected ..	4,166	3,139
Total number of houses in which defects were found	2,946	2,078
Total number of defects found	5,569	4,501

REQUISITS AND SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS	1966	1967
In respect of nuisances	4,138	2,930
In respect of Infectious Disease	2,457	2,346
In respect of other causes	2,422	2,086
Appointments kept	1,986	1,705

COMPLAINTS

During the year, 2,078 complaints were received, of which 307 were unfounded.

639 complaints relating to dangerous structures, street paving, and water leakages, and other matters were referred to the Department concerned.

Table of Sanitary Defects

<i>Nuisances</i>	1966		1967	
	<i>Found</i>	<i>Abated</i>	<i>Found</i>	<i>Abated</i>
Water Supply, want of	44	39	6	
Dampness	698	614	499	
Dilapidations	272	314	263	
Brickwork/Pointing Defective ..	396	486	265	
Roofs Defective	303	359	277	
Plaster Defective	605	642	439	
Floors Defective	178	223	156	
Windows Fixed and Defective ..	603	603	504	
Yard etc., Defective paving, Unpaved	54	58	59	
Dirty/Verminous Houses etc. ..	41	24	24	
Accumulations, Animals so kept ..	138	72	110	
Drainage—defective, insufficient, stopped	1,139	1,010	1,071	
Defective sanitary accommodation and fittings.. .. .	469	710	309	
Eaves, spouts, R.W.P's, Defective etc.	590	492	484	
Other Nuisances	39	17	35	
TOTALS	5,569	5,663	4,501	308

INSPECTION OF DRAINAGE WORK 1966

New Drains and Repairs	29
Conversions, etc.	73
Other Visits in Connection with Drainage Work..	1,698
Re-visits to Drainage Work	1,504

NUMBER OF DRAIN TESTS MADE

	<i>Negative</i>	<i>Positive</i>
1966 ..	259	68
1967 ..	171	84

Other Special Inspections

<i>Purpose</i>					1966	1967
					<i>Number of Inspections</i>	<i>Number of Inspections</i>
Animal Boarding Establishments	..	..	..	..	6	5
Common Lodging House	..	..	..	..	2	2
Houses in multiple occupation	..	..	..	..	59	39
Theatres, cinemas etc.	..	..	..	..	22	36
Public conveniences	..	..	..	..	2	1
Public Halls and baths	..	..	..	..	1	1
Coal pits, pit shafts, tips, quarries.. .. .	..	..	..	..	4	36
Airdressers	..	..	..	..	40	82
Meat Shops	..	..	..	..	34	43
Pigs, poultry	..	..	..	..	2	10
Play grounds	..	..	..	..	3	4
Animal Food Shops	..	..	..	..	6	5
Waste food boiling plants	..	..	..	..	1	8
Travelling sites	..	..	..	..	120	40
Licensed Premises (Sect. 89)	..	..	..	..	23	56
TOTALS				..	325	368

STATUTORY NOTICES AND LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Table of Statutory Notices Served

					<i>Notices Served</i>	
					1966	1967
PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936						
Section 39 Provision of Drainage, etc.	..	..	..	..	201	170
Section 40 Soil Pipe and Vent Shafts	..	..	..	..	—	2
Section 44 Insufficient Closet Accommodation.. .. .	..	..	..	..	—	—
Section 45 Defective Closet Accommodation	..	..	..	..	118	60
Section 47 Conversions	..	..	..	..	3	6
Section 56 Unpaved Yards	..	..	..	..	1	2
Section 83	..	..	..	..	—	—
Section 89	..	..	..	..	—	—
Section 93 Statutory Nuisances	..	..	..	..	328	195
Section 138	..	..	..	..	4	1
Section 275	..	..	..	..	—	1
PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1961						
Section 18 (Private Sewer)	..	..	..	..	—	—
Carried forward					655	437

							<i>Notices Served</i>	
							1966	1967
<i>Brought forward</i>							655	4
SHOPS ACT, 1963	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	
STOKE-ON-TRENT ACT, 1928								
Section 32 Stopped and Defective Drains	..						77	1
FACTORIES ACT, 1961								
Section 7	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	
TOTALS							738	5

Proceedings under the Public Health Act, 1936 were instituted in 10 cases during the year and work was referred to the City Works Department in default of statutory notices as follows:—

Section 39	..	7 cases
Section 45	..	4 cases
Section 93	..	7 cases
Section 138	..	1 case
Section 275	..	1 case

Common Lodging Houses

There is one registered Common Lodging House in the City, namely, the Salvation Army Hostel for men at Stoke, which has accommodation for 100 beds.

The premises are conducted in a satisfactory manner; 2 inspections were made during the year.

Waste Water Closets

A scheme for the conversion of Waste Water Closets was approved by the Minister of Health in September, 1950, and loan sanctions have already been given to the extent of £70,000.

At the end of 1967, the position was as follows:—

Number of conversions completed during the year							11
Total number completed	..	..	..	..	..	..	43
Average Cost Per Conversion	..	..	..	..	..	..	£37 9s. 6d.
Total Cost	..	..	..	..	..	..	£15 70
Cost to Owner	..	..	..	..	..	..	£8 34
Cost to Corporation	..	..	..	..	..	..	£6 36

Canal Boat Inspections

During the year, 2 Canal Boats were inspected. The accommodation provided was for 6 persons, being an average of 3 persons per boat.

The number in occupation was 5 persons, being 1 male, 1 female, and 3 children, or an average of 2.5 per boat; representing 20% males; 40% females; 60% children.

2 children were of school age.

The registered accommodation on these 2 boats was as follows:—

2 boats to carry three persons.

In 1 instance, a pair of Canal Boats were worked by one family.

2 notices were served for infringements of Acts and Regulations during the year.

No cases of Infectious Diseases were notified during the year.

No canal boats were registered during the year.

There are at present on the register 10 canal boats known to be working.

DISINFECTION SERVICE

Table showing disinfection carried out following infectious disease, c.:—

Number of Rooms disinfected	895
Number of Hospital Wards disinfected	60
Number of Schools disinfected	0
Total number of Articles of Clothing, etc. disinfected	4,217

Increasing use has been made of the staff and vehicles to distribute to Care and After Care patients and also in connection with the laundry service.

PEST CONTROL

Insects

The section has dealt with many types of insect infestations during the year. Complaints of cockroaches, wasps and ants have been numerous. Infestations of bed-bug have shown a marked decrease.

All Corporation Buildings and Hospitals in the City are covered by this service, and a large number of business premises are under annual contract.

The following table shows the different types of property treated:—

Number of treatments carried out at Private Houses	136
Number of treatments carried out at Council Houses	472
Number of treatments carried out at Business Premises	1,368

RODENTS

More firms have taken out contracts for the periodic inspection and treatment of their premises by the Rodent Operators.

Some measure of resistance in mice to Warfarin was discovered during the year, in several properties. These were all cleared up by the use of other rodenticides.

The following is a summary of the work carried out :—

	1966	1967
No. of visits to premises	15,613	15,700
Estimated kill (Rats and Mice)	13,701	14,500
No. of Bodies seen (Rats and Mice)	1,206	1,800

Sewer Treatment

During the year 3,749 Manholes were treated with Fluoracetamide.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936—OFFENSIVE TRADES

List of Classifications of Registered Trades

Bone Burners	3
Tripe Boilers	6
Gut Scrapers	3
Fat Melters and Extractors	6
Hide and Skin Dealers	2
Rag and Bone Dealers	4
	24

The premises in all cases are maintained in compliance with provisions of the Bye-laws applicable to each particular trade.

MEASUREMENT OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Three types of instruments are employed. The first is a deposit gauge which collects particles falling out of the atmosphere and impurities washed down by the rain; the second is a lead peroxide candle, which indicates the amount of sulphur dioxide in the air by the facility with which lead peroxide reacts with sulphur to form lead sulphate; and the third is an instrument which is used to estimate the amount of suspended matter (smoke) and to measure the amount of sulphur dioxide in the air.

Fourteen instruments of the first type and fifteen of the second type are maintained at sites in the industrial and densely populated areas of the City, as well as in the more open and purely residential areas. Readings of these instruments are analysed monthly and the results for 1967 are shown in Tables No. 40 and 41. These readings are now given for the "total undissolved matter" content of the deposit and not the total suspended matter.

of soluble and undissolved matter, as formerly. This is because this content is probably the best index of local nuisance and may not be affected by variation in the amount of rainfall. The readings are given in "milligrammes per square metre day" instead of "tons per square mile month", as formerly. They are, therefore, more accurate as the deposit gauge will only give a reasonably accurate reading over a radius of one quarter mile, and the time intervals between analysis may not be equivalent to one month.

The average monthly readings for the year of solid deposits (insoluble) are lower at 13 out of the 14 stations, and for sulphur dioxide, are lower at 4 out of the 15 stations, than those for 1966.

The third type of instrument consists of an apparatus through which air, from outside the building, is drawn at an even rate of approximately 10 cu. ft. per day and passed through a filter paper which retains the suspended matter in the air, forming a "stain", then through a solution of hydrogen peroxide where the sulphur dioxide in the air is converted to sulphuric acid. An eight-port apparatus is in operation which automatically switches the incoming air from one set of prepared filter papers and solutions to another every 24 hours, thereby, only needing attention every seven days. The amount of "smoke" retained on the filter papers is evaluated by means of a photo-electric reflectometer and the acid solution titrated with a standard alkali solution. The amounts of "smoke" and sulphur dioxide recorded are given in "microgrammes per cu. metre".

Five instruments of the third type are now in operation, one being newly commissioned in February. The sites of these instruments, and the readings obtained, are shown in Table 41. Table 40 shows the readings of "smoke" obtained at station No. 16 since 1959 as a comparison with the readings obtained from a similar instrument in use at the Sewage Works, Leek Road, Hanley between 1925 and 1949.

The sites, where the five instruments of the third type are maintained, are specially chosen because of the type of district where they are situated. These are:—

Station No. 3—Industrial area interspersed with domestic premises of high density;

Station No. 10—Residential area with medium density housing interspersed with low-density housing and fields;

Station No. 11—Residential area with medium density housing, typically an inner suburb or housing estate, surrounded by other built-up areas and interspersed with some industrial undertakings;

Station No. 16—Mixed area of commercial and industrial property with high density housing;

Station No. 20—Predominantly a residential area with high-density housing (terraced) interspersed with some industrial undertakings.

The concentration of smoke in the air at any point depends on the housing density in the immediate neighbourhood and not, as may be thought, on the size of a town. It also depends on the customs of the inhabitants. As this district is a mining area where concessionary coal is allocated to miners, more coal per head of population may be burned than in other areas.

Now that local industry has reduced smoke emissions by upwards of 90%, by the use of gas and electricity in place of coal and the burning of coal relatively smokelessly in boilers, the greatest source of smoke is now due to the use of coal on domestic firegrates, which takes place mainly during the winter months.

A study of Table 41 shows that the amounts of sulphur and "smoke" recorded have a relationship with the type of district in which the particular station is sited.

Station No. 16 is in an area which became smoke controlled in October, 1964. It will be interesting to see what improvements are shown when the districts where the other instruments are situated are brought under Smoke Control.

CONTROL OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

When the Clean Air Act, 1956 was passed, the boiler plant at a colliery in the northern part of the City contravened the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations, 1958. This contravention was due to the nature of the equipment and not due to any failure to properly maintain the equipment. Under the Clean Air Act a period of seven years was allowed in which to alter or equip the building so as to enable it to be used without likelihood of contraventions.

These boilers were fired by pulverised coal and were installed together with the pulverising plant, storage bunkers and burners, some thirty years ago and used the fines from the coal cleaning plant, which was a dry process at that time. The smoke emissions had always been high, but prior to the Clean Air Act, 1956 mines received some protection under previous Acts.

The National Coal Board since 1958 have carried out modifications to the existing plant at considerable expense. The effect of these modifications was that the density of the smoke emission was reduced but it did not allow of the boilers being operated without contraventions. It was finally decided to scrap the existing method of burning coal and install chain grate stokers to each boiler. This has now been done and the plant is operating with little or no smoke emissions.

The Ministry of Housing and Local Government have issued a Memorandum on "Grit and Dust", which follows the recommendations of the Working Party on Grit and Dust Emissions. Sampling methods and recommended maximum levels of emission are laid down in connection with solid fuel and oil fired furnaces. In a circular issued with the Memorandum, the Ministry calls on local authorities in black areas to

review all sources of grit and dust, and to take all practicable steps to get the emissions reduced to acceptable limits. At the moment, any measurements made, including the making of necessary adaptations to chimneys, would need the voluntary co-operation of factory owners or occupiers. Also it will be necessary for staff engaged on this work to be instructed in the measuring techniques and interpretation of results.

Two factories in the area, whose boiler plant gave rise to grit nuisance, have carried out alterations which have eliminated the nuisance by (a) providing coking stokers, instead of sprinkler stokers, to two boilers, and (b) providing new boiler plant, which is now fired by means of oil.

A firm in the district manufacturing potato crisps, volunteered to obtain the services of a firm of deodorant manufacturers in order to eliminate or mask the odour arising from the process. Apparatus was installed and tests were carried out over a period without any apparent change in the odour. No further action as yet has been taken as it is considered that the odour does not constitute a public health nuisance.

Towards the end of the year, a Clean Air Bill was laid before Parliament. One of its provisions will deal with smoke arising from the burning of waste in the open on industrial and trade premises. This will allow of action being taken in respect of smoke arising from the burning of car bodies — which is becoming more prevalent — without the necessity of proving a nuisance. Further sections deal with grit and dust from furnaces and empowers the Minister to make regulations prescribing limits on the quantity of grit, dust and fume; they will therefore make the aforementioned Memorandum of wider application.

This year saw the demise of the coal-fired bottle oven. One coal-fired kiln is still in use for enamel firing.

Further gas-fired and electrically-fired continuous kilns and gas-fired intermittent kilns were brought into use. Several of the continuous kilns ceased production and several were converted to the use of butane/air.

From the information supplied by the Boards, the number of kilns in use at the end of the year was as follows:—

ELECTRICITY:	1965	1966	1967
Intermittent	584	573	570
Continuous	101	101	103
TOWN'S GAS:			
Intermittent	164	197	214
Continuous	297	296	283

Clean Air Act, 1956—Section 17

Alkali, etc., Works Order 1966

Complaints have been referred to the District Inspector in respect of smoke, fumes and smell emanating from several registered processes. Ironworks and a works manufacturing salt-glazed drain pipes were the main cause of complaints.

As regards the ironworks, following the installation of cleaning equipment to the hot blast cupola last year, collecting and cleaning equipment is being installed in connection with the blast furnaces.

Smoke Control Areas

These are areas, established by means of Orders made by the City Council and confirmed by the Minister, in which it is an offence, except where exemptions are in force, to emit smoke from a chimney unless it can be proved that the smoke arose from the burning of an authorised smokeless fuel. Grants are payable to owners and occupiers of dwelling houses in areas covered by Orders that have been confirmed, who need to adapt their fireplaces to burn smokeless fuels in order to avoid contraventions.

Order No. 16 (Longton Town Centre and Longton Hall) was confirmed on the 6th March. The work of converting and adapting fireplaces in private dwellinghouses to allow of compliance with the Order was carried out and grant payments made. Observations were made of chimney serving boiler plant, and, where necessary, occupiers were advised of changes necessary to ensure compliance. The Order came into operation on 1st October.

The Order No. 17 (Trent Vale, Springfields and part of Penkhil) was presented to the City Council and was sent to the Ministry on the 18th September.

Further Orders, No. 18 and 19 covering areas where housing development was expected, and No. 20 covering an area of recent Council and private housing development and where development was currently taking place, were sent to the Ministry and confirmed on 18th December.

A further Order No. 21, covering Burslem Town Centre and adjacent housing development, was submitted to and approved by the City Council.

Preparation of Order Nos. 22 and 23 was in progress.

Fifteen contraventions of the Orders were detected, warnings were issued to occupiers in four cases and prosecutions were instituted in respect of the remainder. Fines of 10/- were made in five cases and absolute discharges were given in respect of six cases. These nominal fines do not assist in the enforcement of Smoke Control Orders although the City Council have spent large sums of money in grants for the conversion of appliances to burn smokeless fuels.

The Clean Air Bill, referred to previously, contains a provision that it will be an offence to acquire or sell by retail, solid fuel, other than authorised fuel, for use in a building which is not exempted. If this becomes law, it should assist in preventing contraventions by putting the onus on the retailer not to sell bituminous fuel to occupiers of dwelling houses in a Smoke Control Area.

NOISE AND VIBRATION

(Noise Abatement Act, 1960)

Once again, the greatest number of complaints received have come under this heading and mainly in respect of industrial type of premises.

The increase in the number of coin operated laundries is a further source of complaint where they adjoin dwellinghouses. Although under planning approval, the hours of opening are controlled and a time-controlled lock to the entrance door is provided, its use can be abused and the use of the premises continue later than desired.

An unusual complaint was received from a resident that he was troubled with a noise which prevented him obtaining proper rest at night. This was investigated on several occasions and each time there was dead silence. This resident persisted in his complaint and indicated noise sources within a quarter of a mile, such as transformer sub-stations, as being the cause. Some people appear to be super-sensitive to noise and/or vibration and it is submitted that the Noise Abatement Act is not intended to deal with noise or vibration noticed by abnormally sensitive people. In this case, as no member of the staff can detect any noise or vibration, the investigation cannot be proceeded with.

Table 40

**An Indication of the Smoke Content of the City's Atmosphere
obtained by the use of Dr. Owen's Automatic Filter
between 1925 and 1949 and by the Volumetric Apparatus
between October, 1959 and March, 1967**

(Average Daily Readings in Microgrammes per cubic metre)

Year	Summer 1st April to 30th September	Winter 1st October to 31st March (following year)	Year	Summer 1st April to 30th September	Winter 1st October to 31st March (following year)
1925	350	590	1944	260	580
1926	170	580	1945		
1927	280	540	1946		
1928	470	600	1947		
1929	550	730	1948		
1930	390	560	1949	—	290
1931	640	840	1959		
1932	580	770	1960		
1933	610	820	1961		
1934	610	790	1962		
1935	610	810	1963		
1936	510	780	1964		
1937	580	730	1965		
1938	440	660	1966		
1941	350	670	1967		
1942				88	154
1943					

Table 41—Readings of Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide by Volumetric Apparatus
January—December, 1967

STATION No. 3—BROWNHILLS HIGH SCHOOL, TUNSTALL
STATION No. 11—THISTLEY HOUGH HIGH SCHOOL, STOKE
STATION No. 20—WELLINGTON ROAD COUNTY SECONDARY SCHOOL, HANLEY
STATION No. 10—HANLEY HIGH SCHOOL, BUCKNALL
STATION No. 16—PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT., GLEBE STREET, STOKE

READINGS OF SULPHUR DIOXIDE													READINGS OF SMOKE																	
MICROGRAMMES PER CUBIC METRE													MICROGRAMMES PER CUBIC METRE																	
Station No.	Daily Average					Maximum Reading					Minimum Reading					Daily Average					Maximum Reading					Minimum Reading				
	3	10	11	16	20	3	10	11	16	20	3	10	11	16	20	3	10	11	16	20	3	10	11	16	20					
January	206	225	267	317		530	665	800	638		50	58	70	93		189	164	210	235		592	811	948	766		55				
February	157	155	193	269	459	446	481	679	693	144	92	33	63	167	92	113	91	155	181	163	204	464	578	772	4616	39				
March	113	123	97	149	184	303	230	248	322	318	44	68	119	54	96	38	78	47	93	163	97	175	248	305	262	15				
April	139	115	136	202	208	247	267	417	374	349	69	62	58	87	110	61	89	76	121	109	173	164	333	226	218	15				
May	126	105	82	144	162	179	167	171	365	239	50	55	26	50	89	52	51	56	88	73	103	118	168	176	140	19				
June	119	84	79	117	125	190	135	143	240	190	80	43	24	60	76	29	33	27	72	40	50	61	68	110	76	11				
July	108	68	51	93	112	176	105	131	160	178	69	31	27	53	76	23	26	17	62	29	50	74	63	129	90	7				
August	115	72	79	110	111	158	107	186	196	180	70	49	22	61	70	30	34	24	79	43	76	79	100	129	84	3				
September	112	102	118	131	175	230	193	199	263	279	67	62	29	61	116	52	49	54	104	67	169	136	209	323	181	7				
October	131	101	69	132	172	198	152	209	236	84	63	34	32	56	51	45	89	69	123	121	140	147	109	24	19	8				
November	126	202	221	279	276	241	370	717	644	623	39	87	50	95	61	162	158	171	213	174	739	421	861	821	448	29				
December	201	232	189	268	297	528	543	438	619	693	52	89	12	75	108	129	220	132	211	278	301	573	457	709	797	34				
Yearly Averages 1967	150	133	125	174	201	264	262	327	406	384	70	63	35	64	96	66	91	76	125	117	189	248	320	400	316	18				
1966	—	115	115	161	185	—	220	279	364	386	—	48	28	63	86	—	78	101	112	154	—	196	391	359	458	—				
1965	—	—	—	231	—	—	—	489	—	—	—	—	—	74	—	—	—	202	—	—	—	—	—	498	—	65				
1964	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	570	—	—	—	—	—	73	—	—	—	215	—	—	—	—	—	637	—	74				
1963	—	—	—	252	—	—	—	532	—	—	—	—	—	83	—	—	—	201	—	—	—	—	—	548	—	46				
1962	—	—	—	276	—	—	—	663	—	—	—	—	—	124	—	—	—	245	—	—	—	—	—	670	—	93				
1961	—	—	—	260	—	—	—	608	—	—	—	—	—	115	—	—	—	227	—	—	—	—	—	590	—	95				

Smoke Control Areas—Progress to Date

Area No.	Area covered	Date Order made	No. of Objectors	Date confirmed	Date of operation	No. of dwellings including exclusions	No. of other premises	Acreage
1	Trentham—New housing estate	24 Nov., 1960	—	27 Feb., 1961	1 Oct., 1961	318	2	92
2	Trentham—New housing estate	24 Nov., 1960	—	27 Feb., 1961	1 Oct., 1961	230	1	403
3	Hanford—open land	24 Nov., 1960	—	27 Feb., 1961	1 Oct., 1961	—	—	6
4	Hanford and Sideway—mainly open land	24 Nov., 1960	—	27 Feb., 1961	1 Oct., 1961	28	5	188
5	Sideway—open land	24 Nov., 1960	—	27 Feb., 1961	1 Oct., 1961	—	4	106
6	Trent Vale—open land	24 Nov., 1960	—	27 Feb., 1961	1 Oct., 1961	1	1	233
12	Trentham	26 Oct., 1961	4 Inquiry	27 July, 1962	1 July, 1963	412	17	670
11	Hanley—Town centre	26 Nov., 1962	1 withdrawn	8 April, 1963	1 Nov., 1963	161	719	112
13	Trentham and Hanford	25 April, 1963	—	31 Oct., 1963	1 June, 1964	1,195	43	150
14	Stoke—Town centre	26 Sept., 1963	—	20 Feb., 1964	1 Oct., 1964	848	537	130
10	Blurton and Newstead	20 Oct., 1964	—	20 Aug., 1965	1 July, 1966	2,789	44	651
7	Birches Head and Newford	23 Dec., 1965	—	23 May, 1966	1 Dec., 1966	713	3	589

Smoke Control Areas—Progress to Date

Area No.	Area covered	Date Order made	No. of Objectors	Date confirmed	Date of operation	No. of dwellings including exclusions	No. of other premises	Acreage
8	Bradeley	23 Dec., 1965	—	23 May, 1966	1 Dec., 1966	670	2	435
9	Wedgwood-Packmoor	23 Dec., 1965	—	23 May, 1966	1 Dec., 1966	332	—	471
15	Fenton Manor, Berryhill and Meir Hay	23 Dec., 1965	—	23 May, 1966	1 Dec., 1966	840	30	1,687
16	Longton—Town centre and Longton Hall	30 June, 1966	—	6 Mar., 1967	1 Oct., 1967	1,265	532	490
17	Trent Vale	23 Mar., 1967	1	—	—	2,280	20	404
18	Burslem Bank Top	25 May, 1967	—	18 Dec., 1967	1 July, 1968	—	—	15.64
19	Baddeley Green-Milton	25 May, 1967	—	18 Dec., 1967	1 July, 1968	16	—	35.36
20	Norton Lane-Bellerton Lane	27 July, 1967	—	18 Dec., 1967	1 July, 1968	488	2	88

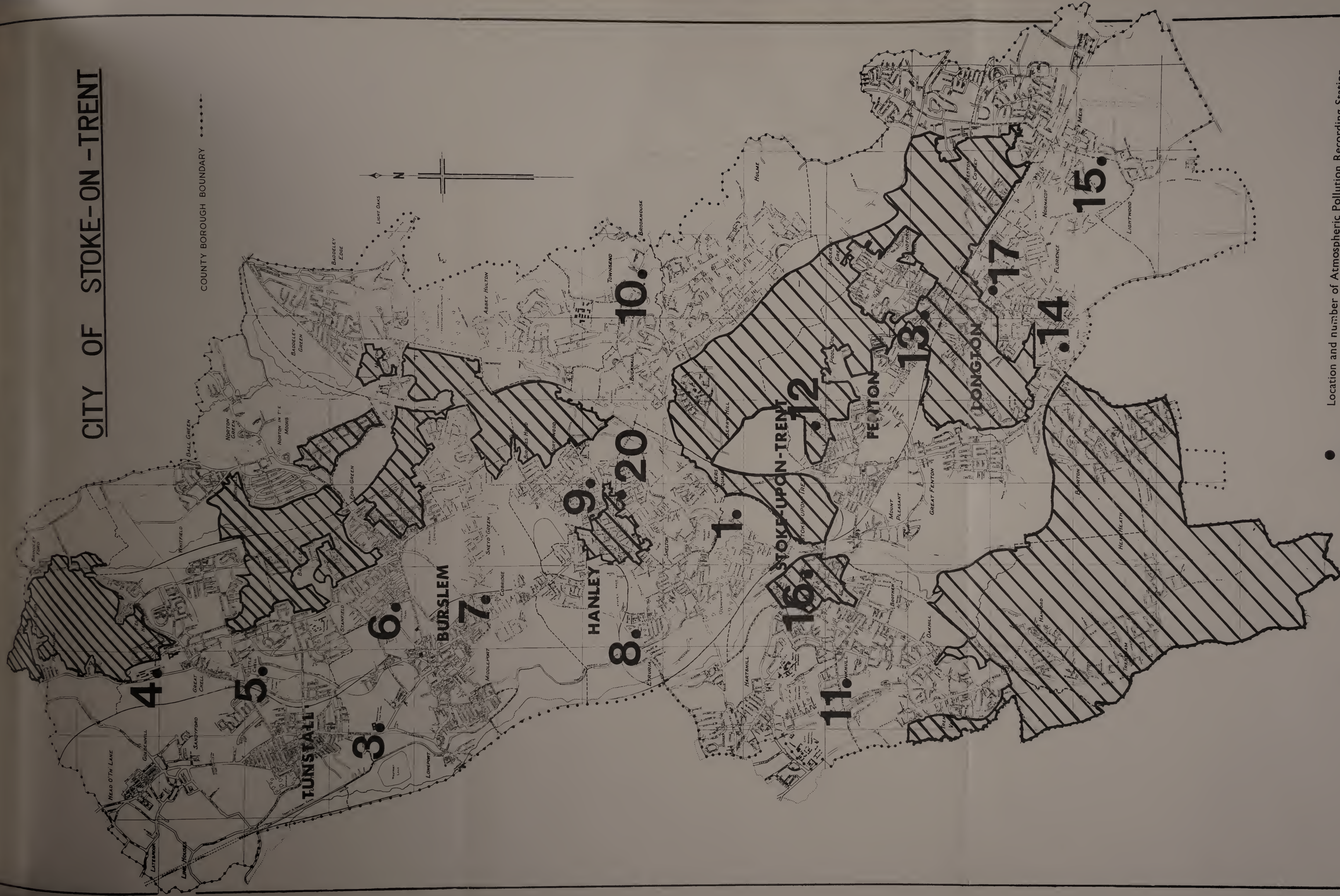
Station No.	Location	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Monthly Averages for 1967	Monthly Averages for 10 year 1958-1967
4	Tunstall, Westcliffe ..	74.10	78.52	134.03	74.36	84.63	72.80	59.8	42.20	49.00	35.10	105.30	59.20	72.41	100.90
5	Tunstall, Mill Hill ..	66.82	62.66	56.71	59.54	71.76	60.84	*	143.20	49.80	124.81	69.67	57.68	68.61	85.28
3	Tunstall, Brownhills ..	93.82	75.14	119.86	101.60	115.57	146.64	114.27	*	114.20	110.00	100.90	192.00	116.90	127.64
6	Burslem, Park ..	*	75.80	73.71	73.19	86.77	99.62	112.62	63.70	64.40	95.47	67.86	116.80	84.18	177.62
7	Burslem, Cobridge Park ..	135.46	108.94	170.95	105.56	113.75	93.21	257.40	43.00	177.80	231.75	136.28	116.79	140.81	127.29
8	Hanley, Etruria Park ..	349.85	169.28	148.20	265.85	124.15	162.37	196.90	198.00	120.00	61.38	72.87	78.57	220.62	235.30
10	Hanley, High School ..	70.33	86.45	145.86	122.33	77.95	95.29	60.58	79.58	50.20	49.30	40.10	69.10	78.92	79.22
1	Hanley, Sewage Works ..	108.42	79.30	88.66	93.34	89.93	94.51	66.28	59.00	54.45	59.79	57.68	113.50	80.41	111.83
11	Stoke, Thistley Hough High School ..	39.65	59.26	31.85	54.21	50.31	48.23	40.40	29.39	43.37	22.10	31.40	66.15	41.33	65.92
12	Fenton, Park ..	81.90	102.83	65.78	62.74	103.74	*	110.24	189.00	45.27	30.69	55.76	63.20	82.84	100.41
13	Longton, Employment Bureau ..	83.46	73.84	96.46	86.97	*	59.28	124.67	78.79	45.20	40.20	49.50	92.89	75.11	96.55
17	Longton, Webberley Lane ..	150.54	120.90	155.74	115.31	69.98	117.00	86.58	108.30	43.18	69.20	116.38	76.58	102.45	140.78
14	Longton, Park ..	39.65	55.38	37.57	67.73	63.57	53.43	59.93	53.47	51.10	32.0	22.79	62.65	49.94	73.92
15	Longton, High School ..	52.78	56.16	62.27	68.38	73.32	66.69	51.98	36.64	82.38	44.16	32.66	60.20	57.56	78.94

* Indicates Station out of action

Table 43
Estimation of Atmospheric Pollution by Lead Peroxide Instruments
Readings of Rate of Absorption of Sulphur Dioxide Expressed as Milligrammes SO₃ per 100 Square Centimetres Lead Peroxide
Per Day, Year 1967

Station No.	Location	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Monthly Average for 1967	Monthly Average for 10 years 1958-1967
4	Tunstall, Westcliffe ..	1.59	1.54	0.66	0.98	0.90	0.55	0.41	0.78	0.83	0.92	1.71	1.21	1.01	1.43
5	Tunstall, Mill Hill ..	2.15	2.72	1.31	1.69	1.86	0.89	0.81	1.09	1.59	2.01	2.48	2.32	1.74	2.21
3	Tunstall, Brownhills ..	2.83	2.95	1.81	2.44	2.07	1.29	0.94	1.16	1.64	1.70	2.64	2.33	2.02	2.58
6	Burslem, Park ..	2.93	3.05	1.79	2.52	1.99	1.10	0.95	1.09	1.59	1.80	2.58	2.71	1.99	2.37
7	Burslem, Cobridge Park ..	2.15	2.05	1.85	2.10	1.16	0.87	0.65	0.87	0.89	1.63	1.72	2.54	1.54	1.93
8	Hanley, Etruria Park ..	1.62	1.78	1.18	1.92	1.15	0.85	0.75	0.89	0.93	1.21	1.64	2.54	1.37	1.96
9	Hanley, Northwood Park ..	2.58	2.47	1.60	1.81	1.31	*	0.61	0.92	*	*	*	*	1.61	1.79
10	Hanley, High School ..	2.37	2.00	1.42	1.36	1.04	0.72	0.58	0.98	0.95	1.38	2.01	2.03	1.40	1.63
1	Hanley, Sewage Works ..	2.49	2.39	1.72	2.04	1.21	1.05	1.49	1.09	1.02	1.43	2.29	2.27	1.71	1.95
11	Stoke, Thistley Hough High School ..	2.52	2.23	1.05	2.13	1.77	0.77	0.55	1.15	1.94	1.41	2.37	2.48	1.69	2.06
12	Fenton, Park ..	2.64	2.22	1.16	1.92	1.21	0.90	0.56	0.85	1.02	1.44	2.06	2.81	1.56	2.03
13	Longton, Employment Bureau ..	2.13	1.94	1.37	1.86	1.21	0.92	0.62	0.87	0.97	1.06	2.10	2.11	1.43	1.88
17	Longton, Webberley Lane ..	7.53	9.62	1.37	2.08	1.19	0.95	0.54	0.84	3.36	2.60	1.86	2.01	2.82	1.78
14	Longton, Park ..	2.18	1.00	0.38	1.17	0.52	0.41	0.24	0.54	0.48	1.09	0.96	1.16	0.83	1.14
15	Longton, High School ..	2.32	2.28	1.11	2.38	1.17	1.18	0.84	0.82	1.17	1.17	0.84	1.16	0.83	1.14

CITY OF STOKE-ON-TRENT



● □ Location and number of Atmospheric Pollution Recording Station
Smoke Control Areas Confirmed (to 31st December 1967)

Table 44

Administration of Clean Air Act, 1956, and Abatement of Nuisances from Dust, Fumes and Noise

COMPLAINTS RECEIVED AND INVESTIGATED WITH RESPECT TO:—

Smoke	34
Grit or Soot	6
Dust	27
Fumes or Effluvia	13
Noise or Vibration	68
Burning Spoil Banks	2
TOTAL	150

Observations under Clean Air Act:—

OBSERVATIONS FOR SMOKE:—

	No. of Observations	No. of Chimneys Contravening	Contraventions Recorded for		
			Excess Dark Smoke	Continuous Dark Smoke	Black Smoke
Boiler Chimneys ..	25	5	3	2	2
Kilns and other Furnaces	—	—	—	—	—
Railway Locomotives	—	—	—	—	—
Other Chimneys ..	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ..	25	5	3	2	2

OBSERVATIONS FOR:—

	<i>Offence</i>	<i>No Offence</i>
Grit Emissions	1	4
Burning Spoilbanks	—	23

Observations under Clean Air Act and/or Public Health Act:—

OBSERVATIONS FOR SMOKE, ETC.:—

	<i>Nuisance</i>	<i>No Nuisance</i>
Boiler Chimneys	—	8
Kilns and other Furnaces	—	4
Other Chimneys	—	13
Burning Waste in Open	1	9
Burning Colliery Spoilbanks	—	—
For Dust	7	51
For Fumes or Effluvia	—	48
For Noise or Vibration	2	151
For Other Purposes	—	7
TOTALS	10	291

INSPECTIONS:—

Of Boilers	38
Of Kilns and Other Furnaces	2
Of Railway Locomotives	—
Of Other Installations	14
Of Plant re Grit Emissions	3
Of Burning Spoil Banks	1
For Dust.. .. .	11
For Fumes or Effluvia	23
For Noise or Vibration.. .. .	52
For Other Purposes	15

SMOKE CONTROL AREAS:—

Visits to Areas for Preliminary Survey	52
Inspection of Dwelling Houses	3,536
Inspection of Commercial Premises	109
Inspection of Plant re Exemptions	—
Interviews	364
Notices served under Public Health Act, 1936	24
No. of Premises where Work done in Default	—
Visits following Contraventions	36
Observations—Industrial and Commercial Premises for contraventions	6
Number of prosecutions (Sec. 11)	11

OTHER SPECIAL INSPECTIONS:—

Investigations—Chimney Height	89
Inspections after Notification—Sec. 3	41
Inspections for Approval—Sec. 3	—
Inspections re Town Planning Decision	—
Survey Industrial and Commercial Premises	—
Other Inspections	86

IMPROVEMENTS AND ALTERATIONS EFFECTED:—

Improved Hand Firing	—
More Suitable Coal Fuel Used	—
Stokers Overhauled or Renewed	—
New Boiler Provided	—
Draught Improved	—
Smokeless Fuel Used	—
Conversion from Coal to Oil Firing	1
Conversion from Coal to Gas Firing	1
Converted to use Electricity	—
Mechanical Stokers fitted	14

IMPROVEMENTS AND ALTERATIONS EFFECTED:—*continued*

F.R.S. Doors or Smoke Consumers fitted	..	..	—
Flues Cleaned	..	..	—
Flues and Furnaces repaired	..	..	—
Mirrors Fixed or Replaced	..	..	—
Grit from Furnaces prevented	..	..	—
Improved Operation of Plant	..	..	—
Instrumentation Provided	..	..	—
Smoke Alarm and/or Recorder fitted	..	..	—
Dust Emission prevented	..	..	1
Arrestors provided to Cupolas	..	..	—
Noise and Vibration prevented	..	..	1
Chimney raised	..	..	—
Fume or Effluvia prevented	..	..	—

Notices Served—Clean Air Act, 1956:—

TRAVENTIONS—DARK SMOKE REGS.:—

Notices Served (Sec. 30)	..	..	..	24
Letters of Warning Sent	..	..	..	2
Notices and Letters Sent—Sec. 5	..	..	..	—
Notices and Letters Sent—Sec. 18	..	..	..	1

Notices Served—SECTION 16 :—

Statutory Notices Served	..	..	..	—
Preliminary Notices Served	..	..	..	2

Notices Served—Public Health Act, 1936:—

	<i>Prelim.</i>	<i>Statutory</i>
Dust	7	—
Fumes or Effluvia	—	—
Noise and Vibration	3	—

INTERVIEWS:—

Owners or Occupiers	..	..	..	62
Managers, Engineers and Firemen	..	..	..	217
Other Persons	..	..	..	387
TOTAL	..	..	..	666

Action under Clean Air Act with respect to:—

HEIGHT OF CHIMNEYS—SECTION 10:—

	<i>No. dealt with</i>
Proposed Height Satisfactory	1
Greater Height Required	7
Decision given prior to Submission of Plan	14

PRIOR APPROVAL—SECTION 3:—

No. of Plans, etc., Submitted	..	..	..	—
No. of Plans, etc., Approved	..	..	..	—

NO. OF NOTIFICATIONS—SECTION 3 28

Complaints and Other Matters referred to H.M. Alkali Inspector 11

PRINCIPAL REASONS FOR EXCESSIVE EMISSIONS OR NUISANCES:—

Bad Hand-firing	..	..	..	..	..	1
Unsuitable Fuel..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Mechanical Failure	..	..	..	..	..	—
Starting Up from Cold	..	..	..	..	..	—
Overloaded Plant	..	..	..	..	..	—
Underloaded Plant	..	..	..	..	..	—
Lack of Draught	..	..	..	..	..	1
Inadequate Plant	..	..	..	..	..	2
Faulty Operation of Plant	..	..	..	..	..	—
Faulty Oil-Burning Equipment	..	..	..	..	..	—
Chimney too Low	..	..	..	..	..	—
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	..	4

Factories Acts, 1961

PART I OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS FOR PURPOSES OF PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTH.

Premises (1)	Number on Register (3)	Number of		
		Inspections (4)	Written Notices (5)	Occupi Prosecu (6)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authority ..	105	27	5	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	1,262	228	40	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ..	1,367	255	45	—

CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars (1)	No. of cases in which defects were found			
	Found (3)	Remedied (4)	Referred	
			To H.M. Inspector (5)	By H.M. Inspector (6)
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	2	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	7	4	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	4	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ..	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7):—				
Insufficient	—	2	—	5
Unsuitable or defective	32	28	—	12
Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
Offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ..	45	34	—	17

SECTION 8 (3)

Table of Mechanical and Non-mechanical factories at present on register :—

						Mechanical	Non-Mechanical
Tunstall	..	..	..	..	..	111	5
Burslem	..	..	..	..	..	243	14
Hanley	..	..	..	..	..	337	36
Stoke	..	..	..	..	..	183	11
Fenton	..	..	..	..	..	124	10
Longton	..	..	..	..	..	214	28
Bucknall and Smallthorne	..	..	..	..	..	50	1
					TOTALS	1,262	105

PART VIII of the ACT—OUTWORKERS

Number of Out-workers on the August list was 3 (Wearing Apparel);
These were inspected and found satisfactory.

**HOUSING INSPECTIONS,
RECONDITIONING SLUM CLEARANCE,
DEMOLITION AND CLOSURE OF UNFIT HOUSES
IMPROVEMENT OF HOUSES**

The programme submitted and approved by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government in 1955, estimated a total number of unfit houses in this City to be 12,000 and it was proposed to deal with 6,000 of these within the first five years, ending 1959. As a result of these inquiries and action on individual unfit properties, 11,630 of these houses have been dealt with. To date 225 public and private inquiries have now been held in the City.

During the year 1967, 37 clearance areas were submitted to the Ministry for confirmation.

The demolition and clearance of the sites is continuing to work satisfactorily. During the year, 443 houses were demolished and the sites cleared.

Work continues on Improvement Grants, and since the passing of the Act in 1949, a total of 5,400 grants have been completed out of 9,100 applications. It is regretted that more owners of tenanted houses do not make greater use of this financial assistance to effect improvements in existing housing accommodation.

Under the Housing Act, 1964, Improvement Areas can now be made whereby dwellings which are situated in an Improvement Area and are tenanted, can compulsorily be brought up to provide standard amenities. Two such Improvement Areas have already been submitted to the Local Authority for their approval.

Families from 523 condemned houses were awaiting re-housing at the end of 1967. Unfortunately, this figure is likely to be increased as sub-standard properties will still continue to be used for human habitation for many years, unless there is a substantial increase in the provision of new houses in the immediate future.

Housing Repair and Demolition, etc.

During the year, 11 applications were received for a Certificate of Disrepair. 4 certificates were issued in respect of all the defects and 1 certificate issued in respect of some of the defects.

In 2 instances an undertaking submitted by the landlord to complete the repairs within a period of six months was accepted in lieu of issuing a Certificate of Disrepair. The remaining applications are being considered.

Two applications were received for the cancellation of Certificates of Disrepair and the certificates were cancelled.

Housing repairs were dealt with through the medium of the Public Health Act, 1936, and only in special cases is action taken under the Housing Act, 1957.

During the year, 73 Demolition Orders and 99 Closing Orders were made in respect of individual houses unfit for human habitation.

INSPECTION	1966	1967
a) (i) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under the Public Health or Housing Acts)	948	817
(ii) Number of inspections made for the purpose ..	1,147	1,061
b) (i) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Acts, 1936 to 1961 ..	948	817
(ii) Number of inspections made for the purpose ..	1,147	1,061
c) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	906	813
d) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	277	198
e) Number of dwelling-houses found in a fit state ..	42	4
f) Number of inspections under Part III of Housing Act, 1957 (Clearance Areas)	629	615
g) Number of inspections under Rent Act, 1957 ..	9	1
h) Number of inspections under Section 51 ..	—	—

2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICE

	1966	1967
Number of Defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action taken by the Local Authority or their officers	338	139

SLUM CLEARANCE—PROGRESS REPORT

Year	Quota	Demolition and Closing Orders Made	Clearance Areas Represented Houses	Total	Referred to Housing Department	Number Re-housed	Awaiting re-housing
Carry over from 1952	—	139	—	139	139	—	139 at end of 1952
1953	300	444	—	444	444	215	368 " 1953
1954	400	320	530	850	320	367	321 " 1954
1955	1200	679	515	1,194	656	710	267 " 1955
1956	800	378	1,414	1,792	1,245	1,125	387 " 1956
1957	800	328	384	712	1,664	1,301	750 " 1957
1958	—	115	223	338	670	887	533 " 1958
1959	—	126	152	278	130	335	328 " 1959
1960	—	164	268	432	481	373	436 " 1960
1961	—	124	741	865	204	326	314 " 1961
1962	—	161	1,082	1,243	454	375	393 " 1962
1963	—	126	322	448	1,154	449	1,098 " 1963
1964	—	109	570	679	923	771	1,250 " 1964
1965	—	161	307	468	534	1,120	664 " 1965
1966	—	226	644	870	727	746	645 " 1966
1967	—	172	705	877	447	569	523 " 1967
TOTAL	3,300	3,772	6,772	8,777			

Demolished

Area No.	Situation of Area	No. of Houses	Date Represented	Date Statutory Resolution	Date Sent to Ministry	Date Advertised	Date Enquiry	Date Confirmed	Date Operative	No. Rehd.	No. Chd.	No. Prog.
Longton 33	Heathcote Road ..	412	9 July, 54	27 Jan., 55	4 Jan., 55	21 Mar., 55	27 Sep., 55	15 Dec., 55	13 Feb., 56	412	412	—
Longton 34	Heathcote Road ..	9	9 July, 54	27 Jan., 55	4 Jan., 55	21 Mar., 55	27 Sep., 55	15 Dec., 55	13 Feb., 56	9	9	—
Tunstall 31	Linehouses ..	4	23 Sep., 54	23 Dec., 54	5 Jan., 55	10 Feb., 55	Unopposed	25 Aug., 55	24 Oct., 55	4	4	—
Burslem 36	Sneyd Street ..	25	23 Sep., 54	23 Dec., 54	5 Jan., 55	10 Feb., 55	27 Sep., 55	15 Dec., 55	10 Feb., 56	25	25	—
Longton 35	Hackett Place ..	34	21 Oct., 54	23 Dec., 54	5 Jan., 55	10 Feb., 55	27 Sep., 55	15 Dec., 55	10 Feb., 56	34	34	—
Stoke 21	Flash Lane ..	6	18 Nov., 54	27 Jan., 55	28 Jan., 55	18 May, 55	Unopposed	30 Nov., 55	26 Jan., 56	6	6	—
Hanley 44	Stafford Lane ..	3	18 Nov., 54	27 Jan., 55	28 Jan., 55	18 May, 55	4 Oct., 55	17 Dec., 55	15 Feb., 56	3	3	—
Hanley 45	Stafford Street ..	6	18 Nov., 54	27 Jan., 55	28 Jan., 55	18 May, 55	4 Oct., 55	17 Dec., 55	15 Feb., 56	6	6	—
Tunstall 32	Butterfield Place ..	10	16 Dec., 54	27 Jan., 55	4 Feb., 55	18 May, 55	4 Oct., 55	17 Dec., 55	15 Feb., 56	10	10	—
Burslem 37	Sneyd Street ..	6	16 Dec., 54	27 Jan., 55	4 Feb., 55	18 May, 55	Unopposed	2 Dec., 55	15 Feb., 56	6	6	—
Longton 36	Caroline Street ..	4	16 Dec., 54	27 Jan., 55	4 Feb., 55	13 June, 55	Unopposed	2 Dec., 55	23 Feb., 56	4	4	—
Longton 37	Caroline Street ..	5	16 Dec., 54	27 Jan., 55	4 Feb., 55	13 June, 55	Unopposed	2 Dec., 55	23 Feb., 56	5	5	—
Longton 38	Caroline Street ..	3	16 Dec., 54	27 Jan., 55	4 Feb., 55	13 June, 55	Unopposed	2 Dec., 55	23 Feb., 56	3	3	—
Longton 39	Caroline Street ..	3	16 Dec., 54	27 Jan., 55	4 Feb., 55	13 June, 55	Unopposed	2 Dec., 55	23 Feb., 56	3	3	—
Burslem 38	Broads Row ..	15	20 Jan., 55	28 July, 55	2 Aug., 55	1 Nov., 55	Unopposed	1 Mar., 56	20 Apr., 56	15	15	—
Fenton 7	Meakins Row ..	18	20 Jan., 55	28 July, 55	2 Aug., 55	1 Nov., 55	Unopposed	23 Feb., 56	14 Apr., 56	18	18	—
Longton 40	Bridgewood Street ..	6	20 Jan., 55	28 July, 55	2 Aug., 55	7 Sep., 55	29 Nov., 55	9 Feb., 56	15 Apr., 56	6	6	—
Longton 41	Bridgewood Street ..	10	20 Jan., 55	28 July, 55	2 Aug., 55	7 Sep., 55	29 Nov., 55	9 Feb., 56	5 Apr., 56	10	10	—
Stoke 22a	North Street ..	17	17 Feb., 55	28 July, 55	2 Aug., 55	1 Nov., 55	6 Mar., 56	13 Aug., 57	4 Oct., 57	17	17	—
Stoke 23a	North Street ..	15	17 Feb., 55	28 July, 55	2 Aug., 55	1 Nov., 55	6 Mar., 56	13 Aug., 57	4 Oct., 57	15	15	—
Longton 44	Normacot Road ..	4	21 Apr., 55	28 July, 55	2 Aug., 55	14 Nov., 55	6 Mar., 56	28 Sep., 56	23 Nov., 56	4	4	—
Longton 45	Normacot Road ..	11	21 Apr., 55	28 July, 55	2 Aug., 55	14 Nov., 55	6 Mar., 56	28 Sep., 56	23 Nov., 56	11	11	—
Longton 46	Normacot Road ..	225	21 Apr., 55	28 July, 55	2 Aug., 55	14 Nov., 55	6 Mar., 56	28 Sep., 56	23 Nov., 56	225	225	—
Burslem 39/39a	Aekland Street ..	26	23 June, 55	28 July, 55	2 Aug., 55	1 Nov., 55	6 Mar., 56	19 Mar., 56	18 May, 56	26	26	—
Burslem 40	Hobson Street ..	31	23 June, 55	28 July, 55	2 Aug., 55	1 Nov., 55	6 Mar., 56	8 Oct., 56	29 Nov., 56	31	31	—
Fenton 8	Star Bank ..	24	23 June, 55	28 July, 55	2 Aug., 55	1 Nov., 55	6 Mar., 56	30 Aug., 56	19 Oct., 56	24	24	—
Longton 47	Spring Garden Rd.	17	20 Oct., 55	24 Nov., 55	5 Dec., 55	13 Nov., 56	12 June, 57	26 Feb., 58	3 June, 58	17	17	—
Hanley 46	Keelings Road ..	8	17 Nov., 55	22 Dec., 55	22 Dec., 55	23 Jan., 56	17 Apr., 56	18 June, 56	15 Sep., 56	8	8	—
Burslem 41	Westport Road ..	19	17 Nov., 55	22 Dec., 55	22 Dec., 55	23 Jan., 56	Unopposed	2 June, 56	25 July, 56	19	19	—
Burslem 42	Newport Road ..	18	17 Nov., 55	22 Dec., 55	22 Dec., 55	23 Jan., 56	2 May, 56	1 Aug., 56	22 Sep., 56	18	18	—

Tabulated list of areas represented and action taken up to date—continued

Area No.	Situation of Area	No. of Houses	Date Represented	Date Statutory Resolution	Date Sent to Ministry	Date Advertised	Date Enquiry	Date Confirmed	Date Operative	Demolished		
										No. Rehds.	No. Clrd.	No. Prog.
Hanley 47	Etruscan Street	10	15 Dec., 55	26 Jan., 56	31 Jan., 56	21 Feb., 56	12 June, 56	15 Oct., 57	3 Dec., 57	10	10	—
Hanley 47a	Fruscan Street	10	15 Dec., 55	26 Jan., 56	31 Jan., 56	21 Feb., 56	12 June, 56	15 Oct., 57	3 Dec., 57	10	10	—
Hanley 48	Salem Street	27	15 Dec., 55	26 Jan., 56	31 Jan., 56	21 Feb., 56	12 June, 56	23 May, 57	10 July, 57	27	27	—
Hanley 48a	Salem Street	4	15 Dec., 55	20 Dec., 55	31 Jan., 56	21 Feb., 56	12 June, 56	23 May, 57	10 July, 57	4	4	—
Tunstall 33	Crosswood Street	18	19 Jan., 56	23 Feb., 56	28 Feb., 56	24 Apr., 56	25 Sep., 56	23 Nov., 56	10 Jan., 57	18	18	—
Hanley 49a	Etruria Road	8	19 Jan., 56	23 Feb., 56	28 Feb., 56	13 Mar., 56	19 June, 56	8 Oct., 57	23 Nov., 57	8	8	—
Burslem 43	Gaxtings Street	48	16 Feb., 56	29 Mar., 56	3 Apr., 56	24 Apr., 56	25 Sep., 56	26 Nov., 56	17 Jan., 57	48	48	—
Hanley 50	Paxton Street	18	16 Feb., 56	29 Mar., 56	3 Apr., 56	24 Apr., 56	25 Sep., 56	26 Nov., 56	17 Jan., 57	18	18	—
Hanley 51	Bucknall New Rd.	222	22 Mar., 56	26 Apr., 56	26 Apr., 56	14 June, 56	9 Oct., 56	28 Feb., 57	21 Apr., 57	222	222	—
Hanley 52	Waterloo Street	29	22 Mar., 56	26 Apr., 56	26 Apr., 56	14 June, 56	9 Oct., 56	28 Feb., 57	24 Apr., 57	29	29	—
Hanley 53	Nelson Place	10	22 Mar., 56	26 Apr., 56	26 Apr., 56	14 June, 56	9 Oct., 56	28 Feb., 57	24 Apr., 57	10	10	—
Burslem 44	Reid Street	100	1 May, 56	31 May, 56	4 June, 56	26 July, 56	13 Nov., 56	20 Mar., 57	15 May, 57	100	100	—
Burslem 45	Ellgreave Street	11	1 May, 56	31 May, 56	4 June, 56	26 July, 56	13 Nov., 56	20 Mar., 57	15 May, 57	11	11	—
Burslem 46	Globe Street	88	1 May, 56	31 May, 56	4 June, 56	26 July, 56	13 Nov., 56	20 Mar., 57	15 May, 57	88	88	—
Burslem 47	Station Street	91	1 May, 56	31 May, 56	4 June, 56	26 July, 56	13 Nov., 56	19 Mar., 57	15 May, 57	91	91	—
Burslem 48	Longshaw Street	8	1 May, 56	31 May, 56	4 June, 56	26 July, 56	13 Nov., 56	19 Mar., 57	15 May, 57	8	8	—
Burslem 49	Bradwell Street	20	1 May, 56	31 May, 56	4 June, 56	26 July, 56	13 Nov., 56	19 Mar., 57	15 May, 57	20	20	—
Burslem 50	Porter Street	68	21 June, 56	26 July, 56	1 July, 56	28 Sep., 56	8 Jan., 57	9 May, 57	3 July, 57	68	68	—
Burslem 51	Lower Haddridge	4	21 June, 56	26 July, 56	1 July, 56	28 Sep., 56	8 Jan., 57	9 May, 57	3 July, 57	4	4	—
Burslem 52	Orgrave Street	48	21 June, 56	26 July, 56	1 July, 56	28 Sep., 56	8 Jan., 57	25 Mar., 57	14 May, 57	48	48	—
Hanley 54	Trinity Street	4	21 June, 56	26 July, 56	1 July, 56	7 Sep., 56	Unopposed	31 Oct., 56	27 Dec., 56	4	4	—
Stoke 24	Honeywall	5	21 June, 56	26 July, 56	1 July, 56	11 Sep., 56	Unopposed	2 July, 57	21 Aug., 57	5	5	—
Tunstall 34	Broadfield Road	18	7 Sep., 56	27 Sep., 56	2 Oct., 56	13 Nov., 56	Unopposed	27 May, 57	12 July, 57	18	18	—
Hanley 55	Bethesda Street	111	23 Aug., 56	27 Sep., 56	2 Oct., 56	27 Nov., 56	14 May, 57	23 July, 57	12 Sep., 57	111	111	—
Hanley 56	Bethesda Street	6	7 Sep., 56	27 Sep., 56	2 Oct., 56	27 Nov., 56	14 May, 57	23 July, 57	12 Sep., 57	6	6	—
Stoke 25	Empire Terrace	29	23 Aug., 56	27 Sep., 56	2 Oct., 56	13 Nov., 56	27 Mar., 57	26 Sep., 57	15 Nov., 57	29	29	—
Stoke 25a	Empire Terrace	1	23 Aug., 56	27 Sep., 56	4 Dec., 56	18 Dec., 56	14 May, 57	26 Sep., 57	15 Nov., 57	1	1	—
Tunstall 35	Malpass Street	23	9 Nov., 56	29 Nov., 56	4 Dec., 56	9 Jan., 57	14 May, 57	23 July, 57	2 Sep., 57	23	23	—
Longton 42a	Normacot Road	8	9 Nov., 56	29 Nov., 56	4 Dec., 56	9 Jan., 57	14 May, 57	23 July, 57	2 Sep., 57	8	8	—
Longton 43a	Normacot Road	29	9 Nov., 56	29 Nov., 56	4 Dec., 56	9 Jan., 57	14 May, 57	25 July, 57	14 Sep., 57	29	29	—
Longton 44a	Normacot Road	10	9 Nov., 56	29 Nov., 56	4 Dec., 56	9 Jan., 57	14 May, 57	25 July, 57	14 Sep., 57	10	10	—

Area No.	Situation of Area	No. of Houses	Date Represented	Date Statutory Resolution	Date Sent to Ministry	Date Advertised	Date Enquiry	Date Confirmed	Date Operative	Demolished		
										No. Relsd.	No. Cld.	No. Prog.
Longton 46b	Normacot Road ..	11	9 Nov., 56	29 Nov., 56	4 Dec., 56	9 Jan., 57	14 May, 57	25 July, 57	14 Sep., 57	11	11	—
Longton 46c	Normacot Road ..	26	9 Nov., 56	29 Nov., 56	4 Dec., 56	9 Jan., 57	14 May, 57	25 July, 57	14 Sep., 57	26	26	—
Hanley 57	Broom Street ..	19	22 Nov., 56	20 Dec., 56	3 Jan., 57	24 Jan., 57	12 June, 57	20 Sep., 57	11 Nov., 57	19	19	—
Tunstall 36	Rathbone Street	156	14 Dec. 56	28 Mar., 57	30 Mar., 57	29 May, 57	22 Aug., 57	3 Jan., 58	25 Feb., 58	156	156	—
Hanley 59	Bucknall Old Road	167	14 Dec., 56	31 Jan., 57	4 Feb., 57	4 Apr., 57	2 July, 57	24 Sep., 57	21 Nov., 57	167	167	—
Burslem 53	Smallthorne	92	21 Feb., 57	2 May, 57	14 May, 57	5 July, 57	29 Oct., 57	26 Mar., 58	12 June, 58	92	92	—
Burslem 54	Smallthorne	58	21 Feb., 57	2 May, 57	14 May, 57	5 July, 57	29 Oct., 57	26 Mar., 58	12 June, 58	58	58	—
Burslem 55	Smallthorne	40	21 Feb., 57	2 May, 57	14 May, 57	5 July, 57	29 Oct., 57	26 Mar., 58	12 June, 58	40	40	—
Burslem 56	Grange Street	2	21 Feb., 57	2 May, 57	14 May, 57	29 July, 57	29 Oct., 57	12 Mar., 58	27 May, 58	2	2	—
Burslem 57	Grange Street	6	21 Feb., 57	2 May, 57	14 May, 57	29 July, 57	29 Oct., 57	11 Mar., 58	27 May, 58	6	6	—
Hanley 60	Willeton Street	6	21 Feb., 57	2 May, 57	14 May, 57	29 July, 57	29 Oct., 57	10 Apr., 58	23 July, 58	6	6	—
Hanley 61	Hillichurch Street	8	21 Feb., 57	2 May, 57	14 May, 57	29 July, 57	29 Oct., 57	23 July, 58	23 July, 58	8	8	—
Hanley 62	Garth Street	5	21 Feb., 57	2 May, 57	14 May, 57	29 July, 57	29 Oct., 57	10 Apr., 58	23 July, 58	5	5	—
Tunstall 37	Randall Lane	8	18 Apr., 57	30 May, 57	6 June, 57	24 July, 57	29 Oct., 57	2 Apr., 58	17 July, 58	8	8	—
Stoke 26	London Road	6	18 Apr., 57	30 May, 57	6 June, 57	28 Aug., 57	20 Nov., 57	26 Feb., 58	29 Apr., 58	6	6	—
Stoke 27	London Road	6	18 Apr., 57	30 May, 57	6 June, 57	28 Aug., 57	20 Nov., 57	26 Feb., 58	29 Apr., 58	6	6	—
Stoke 28	London Road	11	18 Apr., 57	30 May, 57	6 June, 57	28 Aug., 57	20 Nov., 57	26 Feb., 58	29 Apr., 58	11	11	—
Burslem 58	Pleasant Street	32	20 June, 57	25 July, 57	13 Sep., 57	25 Sep., 57	11 Dec., 57	5 Mar., 58	6 May, 58	32	32	—
Burslem 58a	Beardmore Square	33	20 June, 57	25 July, 57	13 Sep., 57	25 Sep., 57	Unopposed	20 Dec., 57	20 Feb., 58	33	33	—
Longton 48	Kendrick Street	233	3 Sep., 58	25 Sep., 58	25 Sep., 58	10 Sep., 58	14 Apr., 59	28 Oct., 59	19 Dec., 59	233	233	—
Longton 49	Clayton Street	23	23 July, 59	25 Feb., 60	25 Sep., 60	7 April, 60	Unopposed	11 Aug., 60	7 Oct., 60	23	23	—
Hanley 64	Plough Street	42	17 Sep., 59	26 Nov., 59	20 Nov., 59	29 Jan., 60	24 May, 60	22 Sep., 60	25 Nov., 60	42	42	—
Stoke 36	Registry Street	20	22 Oct., 59	28 Jan., 60	28 Jan., 60	16 Mar., 60	8 June, 60	29 Sep., 60	1 Dec., 60	20	20	—
Stoke 37	Rebecca Street	22	22 Oct., 59	28 Jan., 60	28 Jan., 60	16 Mar., 60	8 June, 60	29 Sep., 60	1 Dec., 60	22	22	—
Stoke 38	Rebecca Street	2	22 Oct., 59	28 Jan., 60	28 Jan., 60	16 Mar., 60	8 June, 60	29 Sep., 60	1 Dec., 60	2	2	—
Stoke 39	Leese Street	4	22 Oct., 59	28 Jan., 60	28 Jan., 60	16 Mar., 60	8 June, 60	29 Sep., 60	1 Dec., 60	4	4	—
Tunstall 38	Pittshill	12	18 Dec., 59	22 Dec., 60	23 Dec., 60	19 May, 61	13 Sep., 61	6 Dec., 61	21 Feb., 62	12	12	—
Tunstall 39	Pittshill	7	18 Dec., 59	22 Dec., 60	23 Dec., 60	19 May, 61	13 Sep., 61	6 Dec., 61	21 Feb., 62	7	7	—
Tunstall 40	Pittshill	2	18 Dec., 59	22 Dec., 60	23 Dec., 60	19 May, 61	13 Sep., 61	6 Dec., 61	21 Feb., 62	2	2	—
Tunstall 41	Pittshill	23	18 Dec., 59	22 Dec., 60	23 Dec., 60	19 May, 61	13 Sep., 61	6 Dec., 61	21 Feb., 62	23	23	—
Burslem 60a	Hobson Street ..	26	21 Jan., 60	28 Apr., 60	4 May, 60	8 Sept., 60	3 Jan., 61	22 Jan., 62	10 Apr., 62	26	26	—

Tabulated list of areas represented and action taken up to date—continued

Area No.	Situation of Area	No. of Houses	Date Represented	Date Statutory Resolution	Date sent to Ministry	Date Advertised	Date Enquiry	Date Confirmed	Date Operative	Demolished		
										No. Rehsd.	No. Clrd.	No. Prog.
Burslem 61a	Hobson Street	16	21 Jan., 60	28 Apr., 60	4 May, 60	8 Sep., 60	3 Jan., 61	22 Jan., 62	10 Apr., 62	16	16	—
Burslem 60	Hobson Street	2	21 Jan., 60	28 Apr., 60	4 May, 60	8 Sep., 60	3 Jan., 61	5 Oct., 61	18 Dec., 61	2	2	—
Hanley 65	Birches Head Road	16	18 Feb., 60	18 Apr., 60	4 May, 60	2 Sep., 60	Unopposed	9 Oct., 61	6 May, 61	16	16	—
Fenton 9	Christchurch Street	4	24 Mar., 60	28 Sep., 60	29 Sep., 60	24 Mar., 61	27 June, 61	29 Nov., 61	15 Feb., 62	4	4	—
Fenton 10	Christchurch Street	25	24 Mar., 60	29 Sep., 60	29 Sep., 60	24 Mar., 61	27 June, 61	29 Nov., 61	15 Feb., 62	25	25	—
Fenton 11	Temple Street	24	24 Mar., 60	29 Sep., 60	29 Sep., 60	24 Mar., 61	27 June, 61	29 Nov., 61	15 Feb., 62	24	24	—
Fenton 11a	Temple Street	9	24 Mar., 60	29 Mar., 62	29 Mar., 62	13 June, 62	21 Aug., 62	25 Oct., 62	4 Jan., 63	8	7	—
Hanley 66	Bagnall Street	8	23 June, 60	29 Sep., 60	29 Sep., 60	24 Mar., 61	Unopposed	16 Aug., 61	10 Nov., 61	8	8	—
Fenton 12a	Duke Street	7	23 June, 60	29 Sep., 60	29 Sep., 60	24 Mar., 61	27 June, 61	6 Feb., 63	4 Apr., 63	7	7	—
Tunstall 42	Lower Woodland St.	7	21 July, 60	23 Feb., 61	4 Apr., 61	15 June, 61	Unopposed	16 Oct., 61	21 Dec., 61	7	7	—
Tunstall 42a	Lower Woodland St.	37	21 July, 60	23 Feb., 61	4 Apr., 61	19 June, 62	2 Oct., 62	5 Oct., 61	6 Dec., 61	37	37	—
Hanley 68a	Bethesda Street	7	21 July, 60	29 Mar., 62	13 Dec., 60	5 May, 61	27 Aug., 61	26 Feb., 63	14 May, 63	7	7	—
Hanley 68	Regent Road	14	21 July, 60	24 Nov., 60	13 Dec., 60	5 May, 61	27 Aug., 61	5 Feb., 62	10 Apr., 62	10	7	—
Hanley 69	Buller Street	11	20 Oct., 60	22 Dec., 60	23 Dec., 60	17 May, 61	Unopposed	15 Sep., 61	1 Dec., 61	11	11	—
Hanley 70	Hampton Street	2	20 Oct., 60	22 Dec., 60	23 Dec., 60	17 May, 61	Unopposed	15 Sep., 61	1 Dec., 61	2	2	—
Fenton 13	Sun Street	11	20 Oct., 60	22 Dec., 60	23 Dec., 60	17 May, 61	Unopposed	15 Sep., 61	1 Dec., 61	11	11	—
Fenton 13	Fenpark Road	7	20 Oct., 60	22 Dec., 60	23 Dec., 60	12 May, 61	Unopposed	23 Aug., 61	29 Nov., 61	7	7	—
Longton 50	Barclay Street	5	20 Oct., 60	22 Dec., 60	23 Dec., 60	25 Apr., 61	22 Aug., 61	13 Nov., 61	3 Jan., 62	5	5	—
Burslem 62	North Road	13	15 Dec., 60	23 Feb., 61	4 Apr., 61	19 July, 61	11 Oct., 61	7 Feb., 62	24 Apr., 62	5	5	—
Burslem 63	North Road	13	15 Dec., 60	23 Feb., 61	4 Apr., 61	19 July, 61	11 Oct., 61	7 Feb., 62	24 Apr., 62	13	13	—
Burslem 64	Hot Lane	8	15 Dec., 60	23 Feb., 61	4 Apr., 61	19 July, 61	11 Oct., 61	7 Feb., 62	24 Apr., 62	8	8	—
Fenton 14	Sutherland Street	15	17 Nov., 60	23 Feb., 61	4 Apr., 61	1 June, 61	13 Sep., 61	29 Nov., 61	31 Jan., 62	15	15	—
Tunstall 43	Albany Street	41	19 Jan., 61	27 Apr., 61	8 May, 61	30 Aug., 61	28 Nov., 61	9 Feb., 62	1 May, 62	41	41	—
Stoke 29	Penkhull	13	16 Feb., 61	27 Apr., 61	8 May, 61	29 Sep., 61	23 Jan., 62	14 Sep., 62	4 Dec., 62	13	13	—
Stoke 30a	Penkhull	20	16 Feb., 61	27 Apr., 61	8 May, 61	29 Sep., 61	23 Jan., 62	8 May, 63	12 July, 63	20	20	—
Stoke 31	Penkhull	6	16 Feb., 61	27 Apr., 61	8 May, 61	29 Sep., 61	23 Jan., 62	14 Sep., 62	4 Dec., 62	6	6	—
Stoke 31a	Penkhull	16	16 Feb., 61	27 Apr., 61	8 May, 61	29 Sep., 61	23 Jan., 62	8 May, 63	12 July, 63	16	16	—
Stoke 32	Penkhull	28	16 Feb., 61	27 Apr., 61	8 May, 61	29 Sep., 61	23 Jan., 62	14 Sep., 62	4 Dec., 62	28	28	—
Stoke 33	Penkhull	20	16 Feb., 61	27 Apr., 61	8 May, 61	29 Sep., 61	23 Jan., 62	14 Sep., 62	4 Dec., 62	20	20	—
Stoke 33a	Penkhull	10	16 Feb., 61	27 Apr., 61	8 May, 61	29 Sep., 61	23 Jan., 62	8 May, 63	12 July, 63	10	10	—
Stoke 34	Penkhull	17	16 Feb., 61	27 Apr., 61	8 May, 61	29 Sep., 61	23 Jan., 62	14 Sep., 62	4 Dec., 62	17	17	—

Area No.	Situation of Area	No. of Houses	Date Represented	Date Statutory Resolution	Date Sent to Ministry	Date Advertised	Date Enquiry	Date Confirmed	Date Operative	Demolished		
										No. Rehdsd.	No. Clrd.	No. Prog.
Stoke 35	Penkhull	13	16 Feb., 61	27 Apr., 61	8 May, 61	29 Sep., 61	23 Jan., 62	14 Sep., 62	4 Dec., 62	13	13	—
Tunstall 44	Ladywell Road	16	20 July, 61	30 Nov., 61	2 Jan., 62	9 Apr., 62	31 July, 62	8 Feb., 63	16 Apr., 63	16	16	—
Tunstall 45	Ladywell Road	351	20 July, 61	30 Nov., 61	2 Jan., 62	9 Apr., 62	31 July, 62	8 Feb., 63	16 Apr., 63	335	331	3
Tunstall 46	Ladywell Road	24	20 July, 61	30 Nov., 61	2 Jan., 62	9 Apr., 62	31 July, 62	8 Feb., 63	16 Apr., 63	23	23	—
Tunstall 45a	Ladywell Road	3	20 July, 61	25 Apr., 63	21 May, 63	9 Apr., 63	Unopposed	3 Oct., 63	4 Dec., 63	3	3	—
Tunstall 45b	Ladywell Road	36	20 July, 63	21 May, 63	21 May, 63	9 Apr., 63	Unopposed	3 Oct., 63	4 Dec., 63	36	36	—
Tunstall 45c	Ladywell Road	7	20 July, 61	25 Apr., 63	21 May, 63	9 Apr., 63	Unopposed	3 Oct., 63	4 Dec., 63	7	7	—
Fenton 15	Hallam Street	26	19 Oct., 61	21 Dec., 61	2 Jan., 62	16 Mar., 62	13 June, 62	9 Oct., 63	15 Jan., 63	26	26	—
Fenton 15a	Hallam Street	5	19 Oct., 61	21 Dec., 61	2 Jan., 62	16 Mar., 62	13 June, 62	9 Oct., 63	15 Jan., 63	5	5	—
Fenton 16	Manor Street	4	19 Oct., 61	21 Dec., 61	2 Jan., 62	16 Mar., 62	13 June, 62	9 Oct., 63	15 Jan., 63	4	4	—
Hanley 72	Etruria Road	72	23 Nov., 61	21 Dec., 61	2 Jan., 62	8 May, 62	5 Sep., 62	4 Jan., 63	13 Jan., 63	72	72	—
Stoke 40	Mayne Street	8	23 Nov., 61	21 Dec., 61	2 Jan., 62	22 Mar., 62	13 June, 62	9 Oct., 62	8 Jan., 63	8	8	—
Stoke 41	Mayne Street	4	23 Nov., 61	21 Dec., 61	2 Jan., 62	22 Mar., 62	13 June, 62	9 Oct., 62	8 Jan., 63	4	4	—
Hanley 73	Bold Street	33	14 Dec., 61	22 Feb., 62	23 Feb., 62	1 May, 62	5 Sep., 62	19 Sep., 62	22 Feb., 63	33	33	—
Hanley 74	Oak Street	9	18 Jan., 62	22 Feb., 62	23 Feb., 62	1 May, 62	5 Sep., 62	19 Dec., 62	22 Feb., 63	9	9	—
Fenton 17	China Street	6	18 Jan., 62	22 Feb., 62	23 Feb., 62	26 Apr., 62	5 Sep., 62	28 Nov., 62	25 Jan., 63	6	6	—
Fenton 18	China Street	3	18 Jan., 62	22 Feb., 62	23 Feb., 62	4 May, 62	5 Sep., 62	13 Nov., 62	9 Jan., 63	3	3	—
Fenton 19	Duke Street	6	18 Jan., 62	22 Feb., 62	23 Feb., 62	26 Apr., 62	5 Sep., 62	28 Nov., 62	25 Jan., 63	6	6	—
Hanley 75	Mount Pleasant	6	15 Feb., 62	29 Mar., 62	5 Apr., 62	29 June, 62	Unopposed	9 Oct., 62	13 Dec., 62	6	6	—
Hanley 76	Mount Pleasant	5	15 Feb., 62	29 Mar., 62	5 Apr., 62	29 June, 62	Unopposed	9 Oct., 62	13 Dec., 62	5	5	—
Hanley 77	Mount Pleasant	4	15 Feb., 62	29 Mar., 62	5 Apr., 62	29 June, 62	Unopposed	9 Oct., 62	13 Dec., 62	4	4	—
Hanley 78	Westhead Street	2	15 Feb., 62	26 July, 62	5 Apr., 62	18 Sep., 62	Unopposed	13 Feb., 62	12 Apr., 63	2	2	—
Hanley 79	Westhead Street	4	15 Feb., 62	26 July, 62	5 Apr., 62	18 Sep., 62	Unopposed	13 Feb., 62	12 Apr., 63	4	4	—
Hanley 80	Century Street	15	15 Feb., 62	29 Mar., 62	5 Apr., 62	15 May, 62	Unopposed	9 Oct., 62	1 Jan., 63	15	15	—
Hanley 81	Sydney Street	173	15 Feb., 62	26 July, 62	5 Apr., 62	30 Nov., 62	12 Mar., 63	2 Jan., 64	31 Mar., 64	172	166	—
Hanley 81c, d, 85a	Sydney Street	51	15 Feb., 62	26 July, 62	2 Aug., 63	30 Nov., 62	12 Mar., 63	2 Jan., 64	25 Feb., 64	51	48	—
Hanley 81a	Sydney Street	5	15 Feb., 62	29 Mar., 62	5 Apr., 62	31 July, 62	23 Oct., 62	26 Nov., 62	23 Jan., 63	5	5	—
Hanley 81b	Sydney Street	8	15 Feb., 62	29 Mar., 62	5 Apr., 62	31 July, 62	23 Oct., 62	26 Nov., 62	23 Jan., 63	8	8	—
Hanley 82	Sydney Street	3	15 Feb., 62	29 Mar., 62	5 Apr., 62	31 July, 62	23 Oct., 62	26 Nov., 62	23 Jan., 63	3	3	—
Hanley 83	Sydney Street	4	15 Feb., 62	29 Mar., 62	5 Apr., 62	31 July, 62	23 Oct., 62	26 Nov., 62	23 Jan., 63	4	4	—

Tabulated list of areas represented and action taken up to date—continued

Area No.	Situation of Area	No. of Houses	Date Represented	Date Statutory Resolution	Date Sent to Ministry	Date Advertised	Date Enquiry	Date Confirmed	Date Operative	Demolished		
										No. Rehsl.	No. Chld.	No. Prog.
Hanley 84	Sydney Street	10	15 Feb., 62	26 July, 62	5 Apr., 62	30 Nov., 62	12 Mar., 63	2 Jan., 64	31 Mar., 64	6	—	—
Hanley 85	Sydney Street	16	15 Feb., 62	26 July, 62	5 Apr., 62	30 Nov., 62	12 Mar., 63	2 Jan., 64	31 Mar., 64	14	—	—
Stoke 42a	Hartshill Road	6	15 Feb., 62	26 July, 62	5 Apr., 62	11 Sep., 62	19 Feb., 63	14 Feb., 64	16 Apr., 64	6	6	—
Longton 51	Parkhall Street	7	15 Feb., 62	28 June, 62	29 June, 62	29 Nov., 62	12 Mar., 63	5 Sep., 63	12 Nov., 63	7	7	—
Longton 52	Parkhall Street	113	15 Feb., 62	28 June, 62	29 June, 62	29 Nov., 62	12 Mar., 63	5 Sep., 63	12 Nov., 63	113	113	—
Hanley 86	St. Mark's Street	171	12 Mar., 62	28 June, 62	29 June, 62	20 Nov., 62	Unopposed	3 Oct., 63	1 Jan., 64	171	171	—
Hanley 86a	St. Mark's Street	12	12 Mar., 62	28 June, 62	6 Dec., 62	5 Dec., 63	Unopposed	12 Feb., 64	14 Apr., 64	12	12	—
Longton 53	Anchor Place	4	12 Mar., 62	28 June, 62	29 June, 62	6 Nov., 62	19 Feb., 63	2 Aug., 63	4 Oct., 63	4	4	—
Longton 54	Anchor Place	24	12 Mar., 62	28 June, 62	29 June, 62	6 Nov., 62	14 Apr., 63	2 Aug., 63	4 Oct., 63	24	24	—
Hanley 87	Keelings Road	8	21 June, 62	27 Sep., 62	2 Oct., 62	2 Jan., 63	Unopposed	16 Aug., 63	23 Oct., 63	8	8	—
Hanley 88	Malam Street	5	21 June, 62	27 Sep., 62	2 Oct., 62	4 Jan., 63	11 June, 63	26 Sep., 63	26 Oct., 63	5	5	—
Stoke 43	Vale Street	66	21 June, 62	27 Sep., 62	2 Oct., 62	8 Jan., 63	11 June, 63	8 Oct., 63	6 Jan., 64	55	41	—
Stoke 43a	Vale Street	4	21 June, 62	27 Sep., 62	2 Oct., 62	8 Jan., 63	24 Apr., 63	6 Aug., 63	24 Aug., 63	4	4	—
Stoke 44	Honeywall	35	21 June, 62	27 Sep., 62	2 Oct., 62	15 Jan., 63	24 Apr., 63	23 Aug., 63	1 Nov., 63	33	29	—
Stoke 45	Spark Street	33	21 June, 62	27 Sep., 62	2 Oct., 62	18 Jan., 63	24 Apr., 63	8 Aug., 63	3 Oct., 63	33	33	—
Longton 55	Ashwood	76	19 July, 62	25 Oct., 62	25 Oct., 62	4 Apr., 63	16 July, 63	11 Oct., 63	14 Jan., 64	76	76	—
Longton 55a, 55b	Ashwood	7	19 July, 62	25 Oct., 62	25 Oct., 62	5 Apr., 63	Unopposed	6 Aug., 63	25 Aug., 63	7	7	—
Hanley 89	Malthouse Road	15	3 Sep., 62	25 Oct., 62	25 Oct., 62	24 Jan., 63	Unopposed	10 June, 63	21 Jan., 64	15	15	—
Hanley 90	Trent Street	5	3 Sep., 62	25 Oct., 62	25 Oct., 62	29 Jan., 63	11 June, 63	23 Oct., 63	23 Jan., 64	5	5	—
Hanley 91	Werrington Road	7	3 Sep., 62	25 Oct., 62	25 Oct., 62	5 Feb., 63	11 June, 63	28 Oct., 63	9 Jan., 64	7	7	—
Hanley 92	Werrington Road	39	3 Sep., 62	25 Oct., 62	25 Oct., 62	8 Feb., 63	11 June, 63	9 Oct., 63	30 Jan., 64	39	39	—
Tunstall 47	Goodfellow Street	79	20 Sep., 62	29 Nov., 62	7 Dec., 62	15 Feb., 63	11 June, 63	28 Oct., 63	16 Jan., 64	79	79	—
Burslem 67	Navigation Road	8	22 Sep., 62	31 Jan., 63	24 Apr., 63	23 Apr., 63	16 July, 63	15 Oct., 63	12 Feb., 64	8	8	—
Burslem 68	Enoch Street	9	22 Nov., 62	31 Jan., 63	26 Apr., 63	25 Apr., 63	16 July, 63	28 Nov., 63	25 Feb., 64	9	9	—
Hanley 93	Millrise Road	5	13 Dec., 62	25 Apr., 63	13 June, 63	11 June, 63	Unopposed	17 Dec., 63	25 Feb., 64	5	5	—
Longton 56	Sutherland Road	8	13 Dec., 62	25 Apr., 63	19 June, 63	18 June, 63	Unopposed	4 Oct., 63	28 Nov., 63	8	8	—
Longton 57	Sandgate Street	12	13 Dec., 62	25 Apr., 63	26 June, 63	25 June, 63	Unopposed	21 Oct., 63	17 Jan., 64	12	12	—
Hanley 94/95	Bryan Street	18	24 Jan., 63	25 Apr., 63	15 June, 63	14 June, 63	3 Sep., 63	19 Nov., 63	7 Feb., 64	18	18	—
Longton 59	Sydney Terrace	9	22 Mar., 63	30 May, 63	11 July, 63	14 July, 63	Unopposed	19 Oct., 63	3 Dec., 63	9	9	—
Longton 59a	Sydney Terrace	6	22 Mar., 63	30 May, 63	11 July, 63	14 July, 63	Unopposed	20 Nov., 63	22 Jan., 64	6	6	—

Area No.	Situation of Area	No. of Houses	Date Represented	Date Statutory Resolution	Date Sent to Ministry	Date Advertised	Date Enquiry	Date Confirmed	Date Operative	Demolished		
										No. Relisd.	No. Clrd.	No. Prog.
Burslem 69	Greenhead	10	20 June, 63	27 Feb., 63	8 May, 64	8 May, 64	Unopposed	7 Sep., 64	12 Nov., 64	10	6	—
Stoke 46	Wharf Street	6	20 June, 63	31 Oct., 63	7 Jan., 64	7 Jan., 64	Unopposed	12 June, 64	19 Aug., 64	6	6	—
Stoke 47	Wharf Street	5	20 June, 63	31 Oct., 63	9 Jan., 64	9 Jan., 64	Unopposed	6 July, 64	2 Sep., 64	5	5	—
Burslem 70	Westport Road	5	18 July, 63	31 Oct., 63	25 Feb., 64	25 Feb., 64	16 June, 64	12 Nov., 64	21 Jan., 65	5	5	—
Burslem 71	Westport Road	4	18 July, 63	31 Oct., 63	25 Feb., 64	25 Feb., 64	16 June, 64	12 Nov., 64	21 Jan., 65	4	4	—
Burslem 72	Westport Road	71	18 July, 63	31 Oct., 63	25 Feb., 64	25 Feb., 64	16 June, 64	12 Nov., 64	21 Jan., 65	66	55	—
Burslem 73	Westport Road	11	18 July, 63	31 Oct., 63	25 Feb., 64	25 Feb., 64	16 June, 64	12 Nov., 64	21 Jan., 65	11	11	—
Burslem 74	Westport Road	2	18 July, 63	31 Oct., 63	25 Feb., 64	25 Feb., 64	16 June, 64	12 Nov., 64	21 Jan., 65	2	2	—
Burslem 75	Westport Road	4	18 July, 63	31 Oct., 63	25 Feb., 64	25 Feb., 64	16 June, 64	12 Nov., 64	21 Jan., 65	4	4	—
Burslem 76	Westport Road	9	18 July, 63	31 Oct., 63	25 Feb., 64	25 Feb., 64	16 June, 64	12 Nov., 64	21 Jan., 65	9	9	—
Burslem 77	Westport Road	3	18 July, 63	31 Oct., 63	25 Feb., 64	25 Feb., 64	16 June, 64	12 Nov., 64	21 Jan., 65	3	3	—
Burslem 78	Westport Road	3	18 July, 63	31 Oct., 63	25 Feb., 64	25 Feb., 64	16 June, 64	12 Nov., 64	21 Jan., 65	3	3	—
Stoke 48	Summer Street	52	19 Sep., 63	27 Feb., 64	15 May, 64	15 May, 64	Unopposed	20 Nov., 64	14 Jan., 65	44	37	—
Stoke 49	Summer Street	10	19 Sep., 63	27 Feb., 64	15 May, 64	15 May, 64	Unopposed	20 Nov., 64	14 Jan., 65	10	4	—
Hanley 96	Shearer Street	21	24 Oct., 63	27 Feb., 64	29 Apr., 64	29 Apr., 64	Unopposed	7 Sep., 64	3 Nov., 64	21	21	—
Hanley 97	Cliffe Vale Place	8	24 Oct., 63	27 Feb., 64	14 May, 64	14 May, 64	Unopposed	7 Sep., 64	5 Nov., 64	8	8	—
Hanley 98	St. James Street	8	24 Oct., 63	27 Feb., 64	6 May, 64	6 May, 64	Unopposed	7 Sep., 64	10 Nov., 64	7	—	—
Stoke 50	Rookery Lane	15	24 Oct., 63	27 Feb., 64	22 Apr., 64	22 Apr., 64	22 Sep., 64	19 Jan., 65	18 Mar., 65	15	15	—
Fenton 20	Mason Street	26	21 Nov., 63	27 Feb., 64	12 May, 64	12 May, 64	22 Sep., 64	19 Jan., 65	23 Mar., 65	26	26	—
Longton 60	Uthorxeter Road	11	21 Nov., 63	27 Feb., 64	13 May, 64	13 May, 64	22 Sep., 64	19 Jan., 65	25 Mar., 65	11	11	—
Longton 61	Calverley Street	6	21 Nov., 63	27 Feb., 64	13 May, 64	13 May, 64	22 Sep., 64	19 Jan., 65	25 Mar., 65	6	6	—
Stoke 51	Elenora Street	12	20 Feb., 64	30 Apr., 64	1 Sep., 64	1 Sep., 64	16 Feb., 65	28 June, 65	24 Aug., 65	10	—	—
Stoke 52	Elenora Street	12	20 Feb., 64	30 Apr., 64	1 Sep., 64	1 Sep., 64	16 Feb., 65	28 June, 65	24 Aug., 65	12	5	—
Stoke 53	Elenora Street	5	20 Feb., 64	30 Apr., 64	1 Sep., 64	1 Sep., 64	16 Feb., 65	28 June, 65	24 Aug., 65	5	5	—
Fenton 21	Kerr Street	17	20 Feb., 64	30 Apr., 64	1 Sep., 64	1 Sep., 64	16 Feb., 65	17 June, 65	12 Aug., 65	14	4	—
Fenton 22	Kerr Street	2	20 Feb., 64	30 Apr., 64	28 July, 64	28 July, 64	16 Feb., 65	17 June, 65	12 Aug., 65	2	2	—
Burslem 59	Elder Place	19	19 Mar., 64	24 Sep., 64	2 Mar., 65	2 Mar., 65	Unopposed	15 June, 65	5 Aug., 65	19	19	—
Burslem 79	Hall Street	13	23 Apr., 64	24 Sep., 64	6 Jan., 65	6 Jan., 65	4 May, 65	7 Sep., 65	28 Oct., 65	12	11	—
Burslem 80	Dale Street	6	23 Apr., 64	24 Sep., 64	12 Jan., 65	12 Jan., 65	4 May, 65	6 Oct., 65	1 Dec., 65	6	6	—
Burslem 81	Dale Street	34	23 Apr., 64	24 Sep., 64	12 Jan., 65	12 Jan., 65	4 May, 65	6 Oct., 65	1 Dec., 65	33	31	—
Stoke 54	Hartshill Road	117	18 June, 64	24 Sep., 64	2 Feb., 65	2 Feb., 65	29 Jan., 65	18 Jan., 66	15 Mar., 66	84	17	—

Tabulated list of areas represented and action taken up to date—continued

Area No.	Situation of Area	No. of Houses	Date Represented	Date Statutory Resolution	Date Sent to Ministry	Date Advertised	Date Enquiry	Date Confirmed	Date Operative	Demolished		
										No. Rebsd.	No. Chld.	No. Prog.
Hanley 99	Bedford Street	6	23 July, 64	26 Nov., 64	13 Feb., 65	13 Feb., 65	5 Oct., 65	26 Jan., 66	29 Mar., 66	5	5	—
Hanley 100	Bedford Street	4	23 July, 64	26 Nov., 64	13 Feb., 65	13 Feb., 65	5 Oct., 65	26 Jan., 66	29 Mar., 66	4	1	—
Hanley 101	Bedford Street	2	23 July, 64	26 Nov., 64	13 Feb., 65	13 Feb., 65	5 Oct., 65	26 Jan., 66	29 Mar., 66	2	2	—
Hanley 102	Bedford Street	3	23 July, 64	26 Nov., 64	13 Feb., 65	13 Feb., 65	5 Oct., 65	26 Jan., 66	29 Mar., 66	3	3	—
Hanley 103	Oldham Street	7	31 Aug., 64	26 Nov., 64	20 Apr., 65	15 Apr., 65	Unopposed	29 Sep., 65	23 Nov., 65	7	7	—
Fenton 23	City Road	11	31 Aug., 64	26 Nov., 64	8 Apr., 65	8 Apr., 65	5 Oct., 65	26 Jan., 66	24 Mar., 66	11	—	—
Tunstall 48	Turnhurst Road	6	31 Aug., 64	26 Nov., 64	29 Apr., 65	29 Apr., 65	5 Oct., 65	21 Jan., 66	22 Mar., 66	3	—	—
Tunstall 49	Turnhurst Road	3	31 Aug., 64	26 Nov., 64	29 Apr., 65	29 Apr., 65	5 Oct., 65	21 Jan., 66	22 Mar., 66	3	—	—
Tunstall 50	Turnhurst Road	34	31 Aug., 64	26 Nov., 64	29 Apr., 65	29 Apr., 65	5 Oct., 65	21 Jan., 66	22 Mar., 66	32	27	—
Tunstall 51a	Linehouses	35	23 Sep., 64	26 Nov., 64	27 Apr., 65	27 Apr., 65	5 Oct., 65	21 Jan., 66	22 Mar., 66	—	—	—
Hanley 104	Broom Street	17	23 Sep., 64	26 Nov., 64	6 Apr., 65	6 Apr., 65	Unopposed	17 Aug., 65	13 Oct., 65	16	14	—
Hanley 105	Werrington Road	5	23 Sep., 64	26 Nov., 64	21 Apr., 65	21 Apr., 65	5 Oct., 65	15 Mar., 67	18 May, 67	3	3	—
Burslem 82	Card Street	126	22 Oct., 64	25 Mar., 65	13 Sep., 65	13 Sep., 65	18 Jan., 66	6 July, 66	27 Sep., 66	111	90	—
Burslem 82a	Card Street	5	22 Oct., 64	25 Mar., 65	13 Sep., 65	13 Sep., 65	18 Jan., 66	6 July, 66	8 Sep., 66	5	—	—
Burslem 83	Card Street	12	22 Oct., 64	25 Mar., 65	13 Sep., 65	13 Sep., 65	18 Jan., 66	6 July, 66	27 Sep., 66	10	5	—
Burslem 83a	Card Street	2	22 Oct., 64	25 Mar., 65	13 Sep., 65	13 Sep., 65	18 Jan., 66	6 July, 66	8 Sep., 66	2	—	—
Hanley 106	Windmill Street	71	19 Nv., 64	25 Mar., 65	19 Aug., 65	19 Aug., 65	18 Jan., 66	13 June, 66	23 Aug., 66	63	51	—
Burslem 84	Knyorsley Road	4	17 Dec., 64	25 Mar., 65	17 Aug., 65	17 Aug., 65	Unopposed	17 Nov., 65	11 Jan., 66	4	4	—
Hanley 107	Malthouse Road	4	17 Dec., 64	25 Mar., 65	24 Aug., 65	24 Aug., 65	Unopposed	17 Nov., 65	13 Jan., 66	4	4	—
Burslem 85	Purbeck Street	4	18 Mar., 65	24 June, 65	20 Oct., 65	19 Oct., 65	Unopposed	29 Nov., 66	21 Jan., 66	4	4	—
Burslem 86	Purbeck Street	3	18 Mar., 65	24 June, 65	20 Oct., 65	19 Oct., 65	Unopposed	29 Nov., 65	21 Jan., 66	3	3	—
Hanley 108	Charles Street	3	18 Mar., 65	24 June, 65	27 Oct., 65	26 Oct., 65	Unopposed	3 Mar., 66	3 May, 66	2	2	—
Hanley 109	Charles Street	3	18 Mar., 65	24 June, 65	27 Oct., 65	26 Oct., 65	Unopposed	3 Mar., 66	3 May, 66	3	3	—
Stoke 55	Kingswell Road	5	18 Mar., 65	24 June, 65	3 Nov., 65	2 Nov., 65	Unopposed	13 Jan., 66	8 Mar., 66	3	—	—
Stoke 56	Flash Lane	9	20 May, 65	25 Nov., 65	4 Mar., 66	3 Mar., 66	Unopposed	29 June, 66	23 Aug., 66	3	—	—
Stoke 57, 57a	London Road	15	20 May, 65	25 Nov., 65	9 Mar., 66	8 Mar., 66	Unopposed	12 Apr., 67	6 June, 67	2	—	—
Hanley 110	Mauders Road	6	20 May, 65	25 Nov., 65	25 Feb., 66	24 Mar., 66	14 July, 66	20 May, 66	28 June, 66	6	6	—
Tunstall 52	Mounfield Street	12	17 June, 65	25 Nov., 65	16 Feb., 66	15 Feb., 66	6 Sep., 66	16 Dec., 66	21 Feb., 67	9	—	—
Longton 62	Bengry Road	5	19 July, 65	25 Nov., 65	10 May, 66	9 Mar., 66	Unopposed	9 June, 66	16 Aug., 66	4	3	—
Tunstall 53	Plex Street	7	19 July, 65	25 Nov., 65	18 Feb., 66	17 Feb., 66	Unopposed	20 May, 66	26 July, 66	7	7	—

Area No.	Situation of Area	No. of Houses	Date Represented	Date Statutory Resolution	Date Sent to Ministry	Date Advertised	Date Enquiry	Date Confirmed	Date Operative	Demolished		
										No. Rehd.	No. Chld.	No. Prog.
Tunstall 54/55	Temperance Place	50	19 July, 65	25 Nov., 65	23 Feb., 66	22 Feb., 66	14 July, 66	31 Oct., 66	3 Jan., 67	16	4	—
Hanley 111/112	Beckford Street	30	19 July, 65	25 Nov., 65	2 Mar., 66	1 Mar., 66	15 July, 66	28 Oct., 66	31 Dec., 66	27	26	—
Longton 63	Heathcote Street	5	19 July, 65	25 Nov., 65	20 Apr., 66	19 Apr., 66	Unopposed	26 July, 66	14 Oct., 66	5	5	—
Fenton 24	Christchurch Street	7	21 Oct., 65	27 Jan., 66	15 June, 66	14 June, 66	4 Oct., 66	25 Jan., 67	30 Mar., 67	1	—	—
Fenton 25	Christchurch Street	13	21 Oct., 65	27 Jan., 66	15 June, 66	14 June, 66	4 Oct., 66	25 Jan., 67	30 Mar., 67	2	—	—
Hanley 113	Castlefield Street	5	21 Oct., 65	27 Jan., 66	11 May, 66	10 May, 66	Unopposed	8 July, 66	6 Sep., 66	5	5	—
Hanley 114	Huntbach Street	6	21 Oct., 65	27 Jan., 66	4 May, 66	3 May, 66	6 Sep., 66	30 Dec., 66	28 Feb., 67	2	—	—
Hanley 115	Bowness Street	16	21 Oct., 65	27 Jan., 66	13 May, 66	12 May, 66	4 Oct., 66	3 Jan., 67	7 Mar., 67	9	—	—
Longton 64a	Ladycott Terrace	16	21 Oct., 65	27 Jan., 66	6 May, 66	5 May, 66	6 Sep., 66	18 Apr., 67	27 June, 67	10	—	—
Burslem 87	Eyre Street	5	18 Oct., 65	27 Jan., 66	27 Apr., 66	26 Apr., 66	Unopposed	26 July, 66	13 Oct., 66	4	—	—
Burslem 88	Velvet Street	32	18 Nov., 65	27 Jan., 66	29 Apr., 66	28 Apr., 66	6 Sep., 66	25 Jan., 67	28 Mar., 67	25	7	9
Hanley 116	Leek Road	8	18 Nov., 65	27 Jan., 66	18 May, 66	17 May, 66	Unopposed	11 July, 66	7 Sep., 66	8	—	—
Stoke 58	Hartshill Road	6	18 Nov., 65	27 Jan., 66	20 May, 66	16 June, 66	4 Oct., 66	30 Dec., 66	2 Mar., 67	—	—	—
Longton 65	Ersline Street	13	18 Nov., 65	27 Jan., 66	17 June, 66	16 June, 66	4 Oct., 66	25 Jan., 67	4 Apr., 67	12	4	—
Burslem 89	Preston Street	5	16 Dec., 65	2 June, 66	21 Sep., 66	20 Sep., 66	10 Oct., 67	3 Jan., 67	9 Mar., 67	1	—	—
Hanley 117	Acton Street	6	16 Dec., 65	2 June, 66	23 Sep., 66	22 Sept., 66	Unopposed	3 Jan., 67	9 Mar., 67	—	—	—
Longton 66	Herbert Road	18	16 Dec., 65	30 June, 66	1 Feb., 67	31 Jan., 67	10 Oct., 67	10 Oct., 67	9 Mar., 67	—	—	—
Longton 67	Uttoxeter Road	11	16 Dec., 65	30 June, 66	1 Feb., 67	31 Jan., 67	10 Oct., 67	10 Oct., 67	9 Mar., 67	—	—	—
Longton 68	Uttoxeter Road	51	20 Jan., 66	30 June, 66	1 Feb., 67	31 Jan., 67	10 Oct., 67	10 Oct., 67	9 Mar., 67	—	—	—
Longton 69	Uttoxeter Road	2	20 Jan., 66	30 June, 66	1 Feb., 67	31 Jan., 67	10 Oct., 67	10 Oct., 67	9 Mar., 67	—	—	—
Longton 70	Uttoxeter Road	7	20 Jan., 66	30 June, 66	1 Feb., 67	31 Jan., 67	10 Oct., 67	10 Oct., 67	9 Mar., 67	—	—	—
Longton 71	Meirhay Road	73	17 Feb., 66	30 June, 66	1 Feb., 67	31 Jan., 67	10 Oct., 67	10 Oct., 67	9 Mar., 67	—	—	—
Longton 72	Upper Normacot Road	36	24 Mar., 66	30 June, 66	1 Feb., 67	31 Jan., 67	10 Oct., 67	10 Oct., 67	9 Mar., 67	—	—	—
Longton 73	Upper Normacot Road	5	24 Mar., 66	30 June, 66	1 Feb., 67	31 Jan., 67	10 Oct., 67	10 Oct., 67	9 Mar., 67	—	—	—
Longton 74	Reservoir Road	2	24 Mar., 66	30 June, 66	1 Feb., 67	31 Jan., 67	10 Oct., 67	10 Oct., 67	9 Mar., 67	—	—	—
Longton 75	Reservoir Road	22	24 Mar., 66	20 June, 66	1 Feb., 67	31 Jan., 67	10 Oct., 67	10 Oct., 67	9 Mar., 67	—	—	—
Longton 76	Orchard Place	2	21 Apr., 66	22 Dec., 66	2 June, 67	1 June, 67	21 Nov., 67	21 Nov., 67	9 Mar., 67	—	—	—

Tabulated list of areas represented and action taken up to date—continued

Area No.	Situation of Area	No. of Houses	Date Represented	Date Statutory Resolution	Date Sent to Ministry	Date Advertised	Date Enquiry	Date Confirmed	Date Operative	Demolished		
										No. Rehsd.	No. Cld.	No. Prog.
Longton 77	Orchard Place	13	21 Apr., 66	22 Dec., 66	2 June, 67	1 June, 67	21 Nov., 67	23 June, 67	24 Aug., 67	8	—	—
Hanley 118	Union Street	36	19 May, 66	22 Dec., 66	5 May, 67	4 May, 67	Unopposed					
Stoke 59	Hartshill Road	12	19 May, 66	22 Dec., 66	9 May, 67	8 May, 67	21 Nov., 67	19 June, 67	22 Aug., 67	1	—	—
Longton 78	Trentham Road	4	19 May, 66	22 Dec., 66	4 May, 67	3 May, 67	Unopposed	19 June, 67	22 Aug., 67	3	—	—
Longton 79	Trentham Road	7	19 May, 66	22 Dec., 66	4 May, 67	3 May, 67	Unopposed	28 July, 67	10 Oct., 67	2	—	—
Hanley 119	Paddock Street	16	23 June, 66	22 Dec., 66	14 June, 67	13 June, 67	Unopposed					
Hanley 120	Hanover Street	10	23 June, 66	22 Dec., 66	10 May, 67	9 May, 67	21 Nov., 67					
Hanley 121	Bold Street	8	1 Sep., 66	22 Dec., 66	12 Apr., 67	11 Apr., 67	10 Oct., 67	28 Nov., 67				
Hanley 122	Picton Street	28	1 Sep., 66	22 Dec., 66	12 May, 67	11 May, 67	21 Nov., 67					
Fenton 26	Raglan Street	2	1 Sep., 66	22 Dec., 66	19 May, 67	18 May, 67	21 Nov., 67					
Fenton 27	Raglan Street	16	1 Sep., 66	22 Dec., 66	19 May, 67	18 May, 67	21 Nov., 67					
Fenton 28	Raglan Street	51	1 Sep., 66	22 Dec., 66	19 May, 67	18 May, 67	21 Nov., 67					
Fenton 29	Royal Street	16	1 Sep., 66	22 Dec., 66	24 May, 67	23 May, 67	21 Nov., 67					
Hanley 123	Ruxley Road	15	20 Oct., 66	23 Mar., 67	8 Sep., 67	7 Sep., 67						
Hanley 124	Newleigh Street	6	20 Oct., 66	23 Mar., 67	13 Sep., 67	12 Sep., 67						
Hanley 125	Newleigh Street	2	20 Oct., 66	23 Mar., 67	13 Sep., 67	12 Sep., 67						
Hanley 126	Newleigh Street	23	20 Oct., 66	23 Mar., 67	13 Sep., 67	12 Sep., 67						
Burslem 90	Sudlow Street	2	17 Nov., 66	23 Mar., 67	1 Sep., 67	31 Aug., 67						
Burslem 91	Sudlow Street	5	17 Nov., 66	23 Mar., 67	1 Sep., 67	31 Aug., 67						
Burslem 92	Sudlow Street	7	17 Nov., 66	23 Mar., 67	1 Sep., 67	31 Aug., 67						
Burslem 93	Sudlow Street	7	17 Nov., 66	23 Mar., 67	1 Sep., 67	31 Aug., 67						
Tunstall 56	Outcough Road	5	17 Nov., 66	23 Mar., 67	20 Dec., 67	19 Dec., 67						
Tunstall 57	Outcough Road	110	17 Nov., 66	23 Mar., 67	20 Dec., 67	19 Dec., 67						
Tunstall 58	Outcough Road	11	17 Nov., 66	23 Mar., 67	20 Dec., 67	19 Dec., 67						
Tunstall 59	Handley Street	5	15 Dec., 66	23 Mar., 67	30 Aug., 67	29 Aug., 67						
Tunstall 60	Handley Street	11	15 Dec., 66	23 Mar., 67	30 Aug., 67	29 Aug., 67						
Stoke 60	Church Lane	10	15 Dec., 66	23 Mar., 67	6 Sep., 67	5 Sep., 67	Unopposed	27 Dec., 67				
Stoke 61	Church Lane	3	15 Dec., 66	23 Mar., 67	6 Sep., 67	5 Sep., 67	Unopposed	27 Dec., 67				
Stoke 62	Wilson Road	7	15 Dec., 66	23 Mar., 67	15 Sep., 67	14 Sep., 67	Unopposed	23 Oct., 67				
Longton 80	Blantyre Street	7	19 Jan., 67	23 Mar., 67	26 July, 67	25 July, 67	Unopposed	20 Sep., 67	22 Nov., 67			
Longton 81	Blantyre Street	17	19 Jan., 67	23 Mar., 67	11 Oct., 67	10 Oct., 67						
Hanley 128	Wood Terrace	4	16 Jan., 67	27 Apr., 67								

Street No.	Situation of Area	No. of Houses	Date Represented	Statutory Resolution	to Ministry	Date Advertised	Date Enquiry	Date Confirmed	Date Operative	No. Rehsd.	No. Clrd.	No. Prog.
Stoke 63	Stoke Old Road	3	16 Feb., 67	27 Apr., 67	6 Oct., 67	5 Oct., 67						
Stoke 64	Stoke Old Road	18	16 Feb., 67	27 Apr., 67	6 Oct., 67	5 Oct., 67						
Fenton 30	Fenpark Road	13	16 Feb., 67	27 Apr., 67	4 Oct., 67	3 Oct., 67						
Fenton 31	Fenpark Road	5	16 Feb., 67	27 Apr., 67	4 Oct., 67	3 Oct., 67						
Fenton 32	Fenpark Road	6	16 Feb., 67	27 Apr., 67	4 Oct., 67	3 Oct., 67						
Tunstall 61	Linehouses	2	16 Mar., 67	1 June, 67	24 Nov., 67	23 Nov., 67						
Tunstall 62	Linehouses	2	16 Mar., 67	1 June, 67	24 Nov., 67	23 Nov., 67						
Tunstall 63	Linehouses	2	16 Mar., 67	1 June, 67	24 Nov., 67	23 Nov., 67						
Tunstall 64	Linehouses	1	16 Mar., 67	1 June, 67	24 Nov., 67	23 Nov., 67						
Tunstall 65	Linehouses	1	16 Mar., 67	1 June, 67	24 Nov., 67	23 Nov., 67						
Longton 82	Wise Street	5	20 Apr., 67	1 June, 67	24 Nov., 67	23 Nov., 67						
Longton 83	Wise Street	5	20 Apr., 67	1 June, 67	24 Nov., 67	23 Nov., 67						
Longton 84	Wise Street	8	20 Apr., 67	1 June, 67	24 Nov., 67	23 Nov., 67						
Longton 85	Russell Street	17	20 Apr., 67	1 June, 67	24 Nov., 67	23 Nov., 67						
Burslem 94	Pitt Street West	11	20 Apr., 67	1 June, 67	24 Nov., 67	23 Nov., 67						
Hanley 129	Mount Street	13	20 Apr., 67	1 June, 67	24 Nov., 67	23 Nov., 67						
Hanley 130	Mount Street	10	20 Apr., 67	1 June, 67	24 Nov., 67	23 Nov., 67						
Hanley 131	Cardwell Street	23	17 May, 67	1 June, 67	24 Nov., 67	23 Nov., 67						
Longton 86	Melbourne Street	14	22 June, 67	1 June, 67	24 Nov., 67	23 Nov., 67						
Longton 87	Sandford Street	7	22 June, 67	1 June, 67	24 Nov., 67	23 Nov., 67						
Longton 88	Carlisle Street	23	4 Sep., 67	1 June, 67	24 Nov., 67	23 Nov., 67						
Longton 89	Carlisle Street	293	4 Sep., 67	1 June, 67	24 Nov., 67	23 Nov., 67						
Longton 90	Carlisle Street	7	4 Sep., 67	1 June, 67	24 Nov., 67	23 Nov., 67						
Longton 91	Carlisle Street	4	4 Sep., 67	1 June, 67	24 Nov., 67	23 Nov., 67						
Longton 92	Carlisle Street	11	4 Sep., 67	1 June, 67	24 Nov., 67	23 Nov., 67						
Longton 93	Carlisle Street	4	4 Sep., 67	1 June, 67	24 Nov., 67	23 Nov., 67						
Hanley 132	Betaesda Street	74	16 Nov., 67	1 June, 67	24 Nov., 67	23 Nov., 67						
Hanley 133	Bethesda Street	45	16 Nov., 67	1 June, 67	24 Nov., 67	23 Nov., 67						
Stoke 65	Vinebank Street	5	14 Dec., 67	1 June, 67	24 Nov., 67	23 Nov., 67						
Stoke 66	Bilton Street	16	14 Dec., 67	1 June, 67	24 Nov., 67	23 Nov., 67						
Longton 94	Dunrobin Street	9	14 Dec., 67	1 June, 67	24 Nov., 67	23 Nov., 67						
Longton 95	Speakman Street	4	14 Dec., 67	1 June, 67	24 Nov., 67	23 Nov., 67						
Longton 96	Speakman Street	2	14 Dec., 67	1 June, 67	24 Nov., 67	23 Nov., 67						

3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS

1966 19

(a) Proceedings under Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1957.

Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit:—

(i) By Owners	—
(ii) By Local Authority in default of Owners ..	—

(b) Proceedings under Section 17 and 18 Housing Act, 1957:—

(i) Demolition Orders made	133
(ii) Undertakings accepted	5
(iii) Closing Orders made (Part of a Building) ..	3
(iv) Informal Undertakings	—
(v) Closing Orders made (Whole of a Building) ..	85

(c) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—

Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied:—

(i) By Owners	257
(ii) By Local Authority in default of Owners ..	6

4. DEMOLITION OF HOUSES

In Progress

Demolished

1967

1966 1967

(a) Compulsory Purchase Areas ..	24	676
(b) Individual Unfit Houses ..	6	80

Revisits in respect of Statutory Notices served under the Housing Act, 1957, and Public Health Act, 1936 ..

Appointments 133

Defects Remedied —

Visits in respect of Clearance Areas, etc. 2,252 244

Overcrowding Provisions—Housing Act, 1957

During the year there were 14 complaints of overcrowding of these 9 were certified as overcrowded in accordance with the provisions of the Housing Act, 1957. 3 Families were rehoused by Corporation to abate overcrowding.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS, HOUSING ACT, 1949

683 Inspections were made as compared with 767 for the previous year.

The number of improvement grants completed was 505 as compared with 657 for the previous year.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

The number of samples taken for analysis and submitted to the Public Analyst during the year was as follows:—

Total number of samples submitted for analysis	Formal	Informal	Results of Analysis	
			Satisfactory	Adulterated below standard or otherwise not complying with prescribed regulations
Almond marzipan	—	6	6	—
Almonds, ground	—	14	14	—
Almond marzipan, pure	—	1	1	—
Apple juice	—	1	1	—
Apple jelly	—	1	1	—
Baking powder	—	4	4	—
Butter	20	1	21	—
Butter, Danish	14	—	14	—
Butter, Dairy	—	1	1	—
Butter, peanut	—	1	1	—
Buttercup syrup	—	1	1	—
Cakewell filling	—	1	1	—
Blackcurrant health drink	—	1	1	—
Blackcurrants in heavy syrup	—	1	1	—
Cheese, grated, parmesan	—	2	—	2
Cheese blended with beer	—	1	—	1
Cheese, gorgonzola	—	2	1	1
Cheese, Austrian, smoked	—	2	—	2
Cheese, processed	—	2	—	2
Cheese, processed with onion	—	1	—	1
Cheese, colonial, rindless	—	1	—	1
Cheese, creamery	—	1	—	1
Cheese, Danish blue	—	1	—	1
Cheese, Old English, processed	—	1	—	1
Cheese, lactic	—	1	—	1
Cheese food	—	1	—	1
Cheese, full fat, soft with watercress	—	1	1	—
Cheese, full fat, soft with pickled	—	—	—	—
Walnuts	—	1	1	—
Cheese, full fat, soft with onion	—	1	1	—
Cheese, Lyptaver (full fat soft)	—	1	1	—
Cheese, savoury	—	1	1	—
Chew nuts	—	2	2	—
Corn oil	—	1	1	—
Cornflour	—	1	1	—
Cheese sauce mix	—	1	1	—
Ham	—	11	11	—
Ham, dairy	—	5	5	—
Ham, pure	—	3	3	—
Ham, pure, dairy	—	1	1	—
Ham, double	1	—	1	—
Chopped piccalilli	—	1	1	—
Creamed rice milk pudding	—	9	8	1
Creamed semolina milk pudding	—	1	1	—
Creamed tapioca milk pudding	—	1	1	—
Ham, double Devon	1	—	1	—
Creamed potatoes	—	1	1	—
Carried forward	36	93	113	16

Total number of samples submitted for analysis		Formal	Informal	Results of Analysis	
				Satisfactory	Adulterate below stand- or otherwise complying w prescribe regulation
129	Brought forward ..	36	93	113	16
1	Creamed sago milk pudding ..	—	1	1	—
1	Composition essence	—	1	1	—
1	Cooking butter	—	1	1	—
1	Cultivated buttermilk drink ..	—	1	1	—
CANNED FRUIT AND VEGETABLES					
1	Blackcurrants in syrup	—	1	1	—
1	Blackcurrants in heavy syrup ..	—	1	1	—
1	Bilberries	—	1	1	—
1	Sliced beetroot in vinegar	—	1	1	—
1	Strawberries in syrup	—	1	1	—
1	Fruit salad in syrup	—	1	1	—
1	Dairy topping	—	1	1	—
DRINKS, NON-ALCOHOLIC					
3	Lemon squash	—	3	3	—
1	Home made ginger wine	1	—	1	—
6	Orange drink	6	—	6	—
4	Orange squash	2	2	4	—
1	Pineapple and grapefruit drink ..	1	—	1	—
1	Whole lemon drink	1	—	1	—
1	Blackcurrant health drink	—	1	1	—
3	Lemon drink	2	1	3	—
1	Concentrated orange drink	—	1	1	—
1	Grapefruit drink	—	1	1	—
1	Jaffa orange juice	—	1	1	—
1	Orange drink low calorie	1	—	1	—
1	Whole orange drink	1	—	1	—
1	Tomato juice	—	1	1	—
DRUGS					
1	Blackcurrant vitamin C health drink	—	1	1	—
1	Camphorated oil B.P.	—	1	1	—
1	Disprins	—	1	1	—
2	Glycerine	—	2	2	—
1	Glycerine, lemon and ipecac. ..	—	1	1	—
2	Olive oil B.P.	—	2	2	—
1	Soluble aspirin	—	1	1	—
1	Tincture of iodine	—	1	1	—
1	Vito C. pellets	—	1	1	—
1	Vitamin citrovit A. C. & D	—	1	1	—
1	Zinc and castor oil B.P.	—	1	1	—
1	Zinc and castor oil	—	1	—	1
1	Distilled witch hazel	—	1	1	—
1	Nerve, stomach and digestive tonic	—	1	1	—
1	Raspberry vinegar	—	1	1	—
1	Aid to slimming	—	1	1	—
1	Borax and Honey B.P.C.	—	1	1	—
2	Bicarbonate of soda B.P.	—	2	2	—
1	Cascara sagrada B.P.	—	1	1	—
1	Castor Oil B.P.	—	1	1	—
1	Cream of tartar	—	1	1	—
1	California syrup of figs	—	1	1	—
191	Carried forward ..	51	140	174	17

Total number of samples submitted for analysis	Formal	Informal	Results of Analysis	
			Satisfactory	Adulterated below standard or otherwise not complying with prescribed regulations
Brought forward ..	51	140	174	17
Friars balsam B.P.C.	—	1	1	—
Glycerine, lemon and honey	—	1	1	—
Indian brandee	—	1	1	—
Junior aspirin	—	1	1	—
Lowbridges	—	1	1	—
Double concentrated tomato paste ..	—	1	1	—
Egg custard	—	1	1	—
FISH PRODUCTS				
Dressed crab	—	1	1	—
Potted salmon with butter	—	1	1	—
Fish paste salmon and anchovy ..	—	1	1	—
Flour, self raising	—	5	5	—
Flour, self raising, white	—	1	1	—
Fruit chutney	—	1	1	—
Glace cherries	—	8	8	—
Ground arrowroot	—	1	1	—
Ground nutmegs	—	4	4	—
Ground ginger	—	6	6	—
Ground white pepper	—	5	5	—
Ground almonds	—	4	4	—
Groundnut oil	—	1	1	—
Golden raising powder	—	3	2	1
Ground rice	—	2	2	—
Gelatine, powdered	—	1	1	—
Grapefruit juice	—	2	1	1
Ground cinnamon	—	1	1	—
High protein Baby food	—	1	1	—
Ice cream	9	—	9	—
Instant low fat milk, skimmed, granules	—	1	1	—
Ice cream	11	30	38	3
Ice cream	2	3	5	—
Lemon curd	—	16	16	—
Lemon curd (American)	—	1	1	—
Lemon cheese	1	5	6	—
Lemon curd, pure	—	1	1	—
Lemon curd, English, refined	—	1	1	—
Lemon drink	2	—	2	—
Lemon squash	1	—	1	—
Lemon juice	—	1	1	—
Margarine	5	5	10	—
Margarine, cont. 10% butter	1	2	3	—
Margarine made from pure vegetable oil	—	1	1	—
Margarine	1	3	4	—
Margarine, real	—	1	1	—
Marmalade	1	8	9	—
Marmalade, Seville	—	1	1	—
Marmalade, grapefruit	—	2	2	—
Marmalade, lemon	1	—	1	—
Marmalade, orange	—	2	2	—
Carried forward ..	86	280	344	22

Total number of samples submitted for analysis					Results of Analysis	
					Satisfactory	Adulterated below standard or otherwise complying with prescribed regulation
366	Brought forward ..	86	280	344	22	
1	Marmalade, bitter lemon	—	1	1	—	
1	Marmalade, jelly	—	1	1	—	
25	Mince meat	4	21	25	—	
1	Mince meat flavoured with brandy ..	1	—	1	—	
200	Milk samples	191	9	200	—	
MEAT PRODUCTS						
1	American hamburgers in gravy ..	—	1	—	1	
1	Bacon, savourie	—	1	1	—	
1	Boneless chicken in chicken jelly ..	—	1	—	1	
1	Casserole steak	—	1	—	1	
1	Casserole steak, 65% meat	—	1	1	—	
1	Chopped pork	—	1	1	—	
4	Chopped ham with pork	—	4	4	—	
1	Chicken fillets in jelly	—	1	1	—	
2	English chicken in jelly	—	2	1	1	
1	Ham and chicken roll	—	1	1	—	
3	Minced steak with gravy	—	3	2	1	
7	Minced beef with onions and gravy ..	—	7	5	2	
1	Meat paste, ham and beef	—	1	1	—	
1	Ox tongues	—	1	1	—	
2	Stewed steak	—	2	2	—	
3	Stewed steak with rich gravy	—	3	2	1	
1	Stewed beef steak with gravy	—	1	—	1	
5	Stewed steak in gravy	—	5	5	—	
2	Beef steak with gravy	—	2	2	—	
1	Beefburgers	—	1	1	—	
1	Braised kidneys with gravy	—	1	1	—	
2	Chopped chicken and cereal	—	2	2	—	
1	Chicken relish	—	1	1	—	
1	Chicken fillets	—	1	—	1	
1	Hamburger steaks	—	1	1	—	
1	Lean cut beef mince	—	1	—	1	
1	Minced chicken in jelly	—	1	1	—	
2	Scotch steak mince with gravy	—	2	2	—	
1	Pure pork	—	1	1	—	
1	Steak and kidney pudding	—	1	1	—	
1	Stewed steak 70% meat	—	1	1	—	
1	Stewed steak in gravy, 70% meat ..	—	1	1	—	
1	Chopped ham with pork	—	1	1	—	
2	Chunky pork	—	2	2	—	
1	Irish beef in gravy	—	1	—	1	
1	Megg	—	1	1	—	
2	Meat pate—veal and ham	—	2	2	—	
2	Pork luncheon meat	—	2	2	—	
1	Stewed steak	—	1	1	—	
1	Stewed steak, kidney and gravy	—	1	1	—	
7	Stewed steak with gravy	—	7	4	3	
1	Boneless turkey in jelly	—	1	1	—	
1	Boneless chicken in jelly	—	1	1	—	
1	Casserole steak in gravy	—	1	—	1	
1	Chicken casserole	—	1	—	1	
1	Danish pincic pork	—	1	1	—	
863	Carried forward ..	282	389	632	39	

Total number of samples submitted for analysis	Formal	Informal	Results of Analysis	
			Satisfactory	Adulterated below standard or otherwise not complying with prescribed regulations
Brought forward ..	282	389	632	39
Fried hamburgers with gravy ..	—	1	1	—
Lean cut stewed steak, 95% beef ..	—	1	1	—
Minced beef and gravy ..	—	1	1	—
Minced beef and dumplings ..	—	1	—	1
Prime chunky steak in rich gravy ..	—	1	1	—
Picnic pork ..	—	1	1	—
Steak and onions with gravy ..	—	1	1	—
Stewed steak (beef) ..	—	1	1	—
Savoury chicken mince ..	—	1	1	—
Turkey breast in jelly ..	—	1	1	—
Turkey paysanne ..	—	1	1	—
Veal and ham meat paste ..	—	1	1	—
Sausages ..	5	168	160	13
Nutmegs, ground ..	—	2	2	—
Orange flavour skimmed milk block ..	—	1	1	—
Orange marmalade ..	—	3	3	—
Orange juice ..	—	3	—	3
Orange drink ..	1	—	1	—
Peanuts ..	—	3	3	—
Pepper, ground, white ..	—	2	2	—
Pepper, white ..	—	1	1	—
Pineapple preserve ..	—	1	1	—
Pure honey ..	—	1	1	—
Refined groundnut cooking oil ..	—	1	1	—
Shredded beef suet ..	5	3	8	—
Raspberry jelly crystals ..	—	1	1	—
Suet, beef ..	—	1	1	—
Sweetened grapefruit juice ..	—	1	1	—
Salmon spread with butter ..	—	1	1	—
Starbar milk chocolate flavour ..	—	1	1	—
Top of the milk (18% butter fat) ..	—	1	1	—
Top of the milk ..	—	1	1	—
Thyme ..	—	1	1	—
Tomato ketchup ..	—	1	1	—
Vinegar, malt ..	—	11	10	1
Vinegar, malt, with added caramel ..	—	1	1	—
Vinegar, honey ..	—	1	1	—
Wogtail rum punch ..	—	1	1	—
SAMPLES TESTED FOR PESTICIDE RESIDUES				
Apples ..	—	1	1	—
Danish lard ..	—	1	1	—
Cabbage ..	—	1	1	—
Chicken ..	—	1	1	—
English pork ..	—	1	1	—
Grapes ..	—	1	1	—
Ox tongue ..	—	1	1	—
Potatoes ..	—	1	1	—
Italian apples ..	—	1	1	—
Margarine ..	—	1	1	—
Milk, pasteurised ..	—	1	1	—
	293	624	860	57

Formal Samples	..	..	..	293
Informal Samples	..	..	..	624
Number of Samples Genuine	..	..	..	860
Number of Samples Non-Genuine	..	..	..	57

The average of fat in the milk samples passed as genuine was as follows:—

Quarter ending:—	Ordinary Milk	Channel Island
31st March, 1967	3.61%	4.38%
30th June, 1967	3.52%	4.30%
30th September, 1967	3.63%	4.45%
31st December, 1967	3.81%	4.96%

The Sale of Milk Regulations 1939, fixed a minimum presumptive fat standard of 3.0%.

Details of unsatisfactory samples where proceedings were not instituted:—

Article	Remarks
GOLDEN RAISING POWDER	Slightly deficient of available carbon dioxide, containing 5.64% instead of 6.0%. Retailer's premises visited. Old stock uplifted and returned to manufacturers. Letter of warning sent.
BONED CHICKEN IN CHICKEN JELLY	12.5% deficient of its proper proportion of meat. Contained 70% instead of 80%. Dutch product. Matter taken up with importers on whose behalf the product is canned, who replied stating the matter was being taken up with the manufacturers.
MINCED BEEF WITH GRAVY AND ONIONS	Contained 36.2% of meat whereas the usual meat content is about 56%. Letter sent to manufacturers who replied stating that the product was manufactured to an average meat content of 38% and onion of 20%. In view of proposed regulations it is proposed to increase the onion content to not less than 25% to comply with the standard suggested.
CHEESE, GRATED, PARMESON	This is a medium hard cheese but its description did not comply with the Regulation 5(2) of the Cheese Regulations. Letter sent to the manufacturer who replied stating that they were giving the matter attention.
CHEESE BLENDED WITH BEER	The Cheese Regulations require that this product should be described as "Cheddar Cheese blended with beer". Letter sent to the manufacturers who replied stating that they were giving the matter attention.
CHEESE, GORGONZOLA	This is a full-fat hard cheese but was not described in accordance with Regulation 5(2) of the Cheese Regulations. Letter sent to the retailers who replied that the labels now had "Gorgonzola. Full Fat Hard Cheese".

Article	Remarks
CHEESE, AUSTRIAN, SMOKED	This is a medium fat hard cheese whose description did not comply with Regulation 5(2) of the Cheese Regulations. Letter sent to the retailers who replied stating that the tickets were to be adjusted to read "Austrian Smoked Medium Fat Hard Cheese".
CHEESE, PROCESSED	.. This is a full fat processed cheese whose description did not comply with Regulation 8(2) of the Cheese Regulations. Letter sent to the retailers who replied stating that in future the tickets will read "Processed Medium Fat Hard Cheese".
CHEESE, COLONIAL, RINDLESS	This is a full fat hard cheese whose description did not comply with Regulation 5(2) of the Cheese Regulations. Letter to retailer who replied stating that the tickets would in future read "Australian Rindless Cheddar" and "New Zealand Rindless Cheddar", whichever is appropriate.
CHEESE, PROCESSED, WITH ONION	The description of this product did not comply with the requirements of the Cheese Regulations. Letter sent to the manufacturers who replied stating that the matter was receiving attention. New labels satisfactory.
CHEESE, CREAMERY	.. This is a genuine cream cheese and should be sold as such. Letter sent to the retailers who replied that in future the product would be labelled "Cream Cheese".
CHEESE, PROCESSED	.. This is a full fat processed cheese whose description did not comply with Regulation 8(2) of the Cheese Regulations. Letter sent to retailers who have replied stating that new signs are being printed to comply with the Regulations.
CORNERED BEEF STEAK WITH	14.3% deficient of its proper proportion of meat, containing 64.3% instead of 75%. Letter to firm whose name appeared on the can. They replied that they thought 70% meat content acceptable. They were informed that the present standard was based on a decision of Queen's Bench Division of the High Court. Now made to 75% recipe.
CORNEROLE STEAK	.. 7.1% deficient of the declared proportion of meat, containing 60.4% instead of 65.0%. Letter sent to Head Office of retailing organisation. They replied that all stocks now exhausted and factory at which produce was made had now closed.
CORNERED STEAK WITH RICH GRAVY	7.9% deficient of its proper proportion of meat, containing 69.1% instead of 75%. Letter sent to firm whose name appeared on the can. They replied stating that the matter was being investigated at the cannery concerned and a report would follow later. Informed of proposed standards.
CHEESE, DANISH BLUE	.. This is a full fat hard cheese whose description did not comply with Regulation 5(2) of the Cheese Regulations. Letter sent to the manufacturers who have replied that they were giving the matter attention. Produce now properly labelled.

Article	Remarks
CHEESE, OLD ENGLISH, PROCESSED ..	This is a medium fat processed cheese whose description did not comply with Regulation 8(2) of the Cheese Regulations. Letter sent to the manufacturers who replied stating they were giving the matter attention. New labels give required information.
CHEESE, AUSTRIAN, SMOKED	This is a medium fat hard cheese whose description did not comply with Regulation 5(2) of the Cheese Regulations. Letter sent to retailers who replied stating that in future the correct description would be on display.
CHEESE, GRATED, PARMESAN	This is a medium fat hard cheese whose description did not comply with Regulation 5(2) of the Cheese Regulations. Letter sent to manufacturers who replied stating that labels reading "Medium Fat Hard Cheese" now affixed to each shaker.
CHEESE FOOD ..	This is a compound cheese food and the ingredient "Cheese" should be described in accordance with the Cheese Regulations. Letter sent to manufacturers. Labels amended.
CHEESE LACTIC ..	This is a full fat soft cheese containing 47.1% water and 29.3% and should be sold as such. Letter sent to manufacturers who replied stating the name has been used for over 50 years. After further correspondence they indicated that in future the product would be sold and labelled as "Lactic Cheese Spread".
ORANGE JUICE ..	Consisted of orange juice with added sugar so should be described as "Orange Juice with added sugar". Letter sent to manufacturers suggesting addition to description.
PORK SAUSAGES WITH PRESERVATIVE ..	9.4% deficient of its proper proportion of meat, containing 58.99% instead of 65%. Manufacturer retailer interviewed and he stated that he would do his utmost to prevent further complaints.
AMERICAN HAMBURGERS WITH GRAVY ..	28.9% deficient of its proper proportion of meat, containing 39.8% instead of 56%. Letter sent to manufacturers, who replied stating that they made to a 37.5% meat content. Further samples to be taken.
CREAMED RICE MILK PUDDING ..	Contained 11.5% of added water which is excessive. Letter sent to manufacturers who replied stating they were concerned at the report and will take precautions to prevent a recurrence.
JAM, RHUBARB AND GINGER	Contained only 57.5% instead of 68.5% of solids and was decomposing due to active fermentation. Request from Public Analyst for a further sample to be taken. (See report below).

Article	Remarks
M, RHUBARD AND GINGER	6.6% deficient of its proper proportion of soluble solids, containing 64% instead of 68.9%. Letter sent to firm on whose behalf the product was packed. All stock withdrawn from sale and investigations to be carried out.
GRAPEFRUIT JUICE ..	.. Contained added sugar so should be described as "Grapefruit Juice with added sugar". Letter sent to manufacturers who submitted a new label for comments. In our opinion this was still unsatisfactory. Correspondence still taking place.
ORANGE JUICE ..	.. Should be described as "Sweetened Orange Juice" and should have a list of ingredients. Imported product. Letter sent to head office of retailing firm who intimated they would take the matter up with their supplier.
MINCED BEEF AND DUMPLINGS	.. Contained 51.3% of meat, 26.7% of dumplings and 22% of gravy, so should be sold as "Minced Beef and Dumplings in Gravy". Letter forwarded to manufacturers who have altered the label to read "Minced Beef with Dumplings in Gravy".
SEROLE STEAK IN GRAVY	Slightly deficient of meat, containing 65.8% instead of 70% claimed. Australian produce. Matter taken up by retailers with importers. They have informed us that they have notified their Principals in Australia about the matter.
CHICKEN CASSEROLE ..	.. Contained only 35.3% of meat, but is a meat and gravy product containing less than 25% of vegetables for which the proposed meat content is 70%. Letter sent to manufacturers. Label amended to read "Chicken Casserole with Veal and Vegetables".
MINCED BEEF WITH ONIONS AND GRAVY	Should contain not less than 50% of meat but contained only 43.6% of meat. Firm on whose behalf the product is packed was contacted. They stated that they packed to a maximum of 35% meat content. Further letter to them stating that in our opinion 50% meat content is required for this type of food. Correspondence still in progress. Standard for this product proposed in new Regulations.
STEAKED STEAK WITH GRAVY	12.9% deficient of its proper proportion of meat, containing only 65.3% instead of 75%. Retailer and packers notified. Product no longer being produced. Withdrawn from sale by retailer.
STEAKED STEAK WITH GRAVY	8.4% deficient of its proper proportion of meat, containing 68.7% instead of 75%. Retailer and manufacturer notified. Letter received stating that they pack to a 77% meat content and this was an isolated can.
PORK SAUSAGE CONTAINING PRESERVATIVE	14.3% deficient of its proper proportion of meat, containing 55.7% instead of 65%. Formal sample since taken. (See comments below).

Article	Remarks
PORK SAUSAGE CONTAINING PRESERVATIVE	15.2% deficient of its proper proportion of meat containing 55.1% instead of 65%. Letters of warning sent by the Town Clerk to the retailer and manufacturer.
ENGLISH CHICKEN IN JELLY	6.3% deficient of its proper proportion of meat, containing 75% instead of 80%. Letter sent to manufacturers, who replied that the meat content had been increased.
PORK SAUSAGE CONTAINING PRESERVATIVE	13.2% deficient of its proper proportion of meat containing 56.4% instead of 65%. Form sample since taken. (See report below).
PORK SAUSAGE CONTAINING PRESERVATIVE	14.6% deficient of its proper proportion of meat containing 55.5% instead of 65%. Letters of warning sent to retailer and manufacturers from the Town Clerk.
PORK SAUSAGE CONTAINING PRESERVATIVE	Contained sulphite preservative in excess of the permitted amount, 488 parts per million sulphur dioxide instead of a maximum of 450 parts per million. Manufacturer interviewed and the mixture of the preservative was discussed. Letter of warning sent.
PORK SAUSAGES	Contained undeclared sulphite preservative equivalent to 260 parts per million. Letter of warning sent to manufacturer-retailer.
ORANGE JUICE	Consisted of sweetened orange juice and so should be described as such. Letter sent to retailers who replied that they had taken the matter up with packers in South Africa. Letter from packers stating that the labels had been amended, and the words now read, "Sweetened Orange Juice".
MINCED STEAK WITH GRAVY	Slightly deficient of its proper proportion of meat containing 71.4% instead of 75%. Letter sent to importers on whose behalf the product is packed in Australia. Reply received stating that the produce was imported before 1966. Now insisting on packing to a 75% minimum meat content. current and future arrivals would be up to the minimum meat content.
PORK SAUSAGES (CANNED)	6% deficient of its proper proportion of meat, containing 61.1% instead of 65%. Letter sent to manufacturers who were most concerned about the deficiency and the matter had been taken up with their Quality Control department.
CHICKEN FILLETS	Meat content 86.1%. Should be labelled "Chicken Fillets in Jelly". Letter to importers who replied stating that the labels had been re-designed to conform to the description "Chicken Fillets in Jelly".

Article	Remarks
LEAN CUT BEEF MINCE ..	Consisted of meat with onion and gravy and should be clearly labelled as such. Meat—77·1%. Letter to manufacturers who replied that in their opinion the present label was satisfactory. The words "with onions and gravy" did appear on the label but were not sufficiently conspicuous in our opinion. Correspondence still taking place.
PORK SAUSAGES	Contained undeclared sulphite preservative equivalent to 330 parts per million of sulphur dioxide. Letter of warning sent to manufacturer-retailer.
PORK SAUSAGES	Contained undeclared preservative 200 parts per million of sulphur dioxide. Letter of warning sent to manufacturer-retailer.
PORK SAUSAGES CONTAINING PRESERVATIVE	14·5% deficient of its proper proportion of meat, containing 55·6% instead of 65%. Contained undeclared sulphite preservative. Manufacturer interviewed. Letter of warning sent regarding meat content and placing of preservative notice in a more conspicuous position. Repeat sample satisfactory.
PORK SAUSAGES CONTAINING PRESERVATIVE	11·1% deficient of its proper proportion of meat, containing 28·9% instead of 32·5%. Fat 35·5%. Letter of warning sent to manufacturer-retailer. Repeat sample satisfactory.
PISH BEEF IN GRAVY ..	18·7% deficient of its proper proportion of meat, containing 61% instead of 75%. Matter taken up with retailers. All remaining stock taken off sale. Letter sent to manufacturers.
STRAWBERRY JAM	26·7% deficient of its proper proportion of fruit, containing 30% instead of 38%. Formal sample since taken—reported genuine.
ZINC AND CASTOR OIL CREAM	Contained 9·6% of zinc oxide but should not contain more than 8%. Letter to manufacturers who replied that during preparation the ointment may have been allowed to get a little too hot and a small quantity of zinc oxide separated. Manufacturers have now ceased production of this commodity.
BROILED STEAK IN GRAVY	14·5% deficient of its proper proportion of meat, containing 64·1% instead of 75%. Letter to retailer. Matter taken up with manufacturers who replied stating that they had been packing to a 70% meat content. After further correspondence they intimated they would increase this to a 75% meat content.
PORK SAUSAGES	Contained undeclared preservative equal to 110 parts per million of sulphur dioxide. Letter of warning sent to manufacturer-retailer.
MUSTARD VINEGAR WITH ADDED CUCUMBER	Contained vinegar eels. Retailer interviewed. Remaining stock examined and found satisfactory. Letter of warning sent to retailer.

Stoke-on-Trent Corporation Act, 1935, Section 68 and The Food and Drugs Act, 1955

60 samples of ice cream and ice cream liquid mix were submitted for bacteriological examination with results as follows:—

	<i>Samples</i>
Provisional Grade 1	43
Provisional Grade 2	1
Provisional Grade 3	1
Provisional Grade 4	15
	—
	60
	—

In addition 3 samples of ice lollies were submitted for examination. All were below pH. 4.5.

In the cases of the 16 samples in Grades 3 and 4, the manufacture premises were visited, the production and storage arrangements investigated and advice given.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963-1965

All samples for bacteriological tests were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service (Medical Research Council), Stafford.

DESIGNATED MILK

385 samples of designated milk were submitted for bacteriological examination as follows:—

PASTEURISED MILK (CHANNEL ISLANDS):—46

46 passed the Phosphatase Test.

46 passed the Methylene Blue Test.

PASTEURISED MILK (HOMOGENISED):—30

30 passed the Phosphatase Test.

30 passed the Methylene Blue Test.

PASTEURISED (H.T.S.T.):—225

225 passed the Phosphatase Test.

213 passed the Methylene Blue Test.

8 failed to pass the Methylene Blue Test.

In 4 instances owing to the high atmospheric shade temperature, results of the Methylene Blue Test were rendered void.

PASTEURISED (HOLDER PROCESS):—9

9 passed the Phosphatase Test.

8 passed the Methylene Blue Test.

1 failed to pass the Methylene Blue Test.

STERILISED:—71

71 passed the Turbidity Test.

ULTRA HEAT TREATED:—2

2 passed the Methylene Blue Test.

UNTREATED:—2

2 passed the Methylene Blue Test.

BIOLOGICAL TEST:—2

One sample of untreated milk was negative for tuberculosis and *Brucella abortus*.

In one instance the Public Health Laboratory reported that the *Brucella* pig died of intercurrent disease and the biological test was therefore rendered void.

MILK AND DAIRIES (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1959

104 visits to dairies in connection with sampling, inspections, alterations and repairs etc., were made.

Miscellaneous Visits

1,641 visits were made for appointments, interviews, licensing and investigations.

Bulk Milk Supplies—*Brucella Abortus*

No. of samples of Untreated Bulk Milk examined	..	..	2
No. of positive samples found	..	..	2

The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Veterinary Department was notified of the names of the farms involved. All milk at a bulk dairy was sterilised before sale.

The Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations, 1963

No. of egg pasteurisation plants in the District	..	Nil
No. of samples of pasteurised whole egg submitted to alpha-amylase test and their results:	..	6 (all satisfactory)

FERTILISER AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926

25 samples were submitted for analysis as follows:—

Mor-egg mash	..	..	..	..	1
Sow and weaner	..	..	..	..	1
Mor-milk	..	..	..	..	1
Basic slag	..	..	..	..	6
Rose fertiliser..	..	..	..	..	1
Plant food	..	..	..	..	1
Fish, blood and bone fertiliser	..	..			1
Chrysanthemum fertiliser	..	..	..		1
Ten-day fertiliser	..	..	..	..	3
Tomorite	..	..	..	..	1
Topglass	..	..	..	..	1
Solutone	..	..	..	..	1
Speedigro	..	..	..	..	1
Plant F. Food	..	..	..	..	1
Soluble blood	..	..	..	..	1
Everflow fine dairy meal	..	..	..	..	1
Weaner growers	..	..	..	..	1
Layers mash VA	..	..	..	..	1
					25

2 samples were reported as being outside the limits of variation

These were as follows:—

BASIC SLAG

The amount found that will pass through a prescribed sieve was 9.1% more than the amount stated and this difference exceeded the limit of variation but was not to the prejudice of the purchaser. The manufacturer's premises were visited and it was agreed that more check samples would be taken by the staff. Repeat samples were satisfactory.

TEN-DAY FERTILISER

The amount of potash found was 3.5% less than the amount stated, and this difference exceeded the limit of variation and was to the prejudice of the purchaser. Formal sample since taken was reported as being satisfactory.

MEAT AND GENERAL FOOD INSPECTION

During the year 55,743 units of animals were slaughtered and examined in the City, and 78 tons, 17 cwt., 3 qrs., 17 lbs. of meat and offal were condemned, as compared with 59,108 units slaughtered and 88 tons, 17 cwt., 2 qrs., 13 lbs. of meat and offal condemned during the previous year.

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AND INSPECTED IN THE CITY

<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Total Animals</i>	<i>Total Units</i>
21,243	745	95,057	45,724	162,769	55,743

DETAILS OF CONDEMNATIONS

						<i>Weight of Meat Condemned</i>			
Carcases found to be affected with Tuberculosis						T.	C.	Q.	lbs.
56 Pigs	comprising	556 part carcasses	..	..	..	3	5	0	9
56 Animals	comprising	556 part carcasses	..	..	..	3	5	0	9

Carcases found to be affected with Other Diseases						T.	C.	Q.	lbs.
40 Cattle	comprising	11 whole and	79 part carcasses	..	..	3	11	3	12
40 Calves	comprising	20 whole		..	..	—	7	3	24
7 Sheep	comprising	75 whole and	72 part carcasses	..	..	1	12	2	18
0 Pigs	comprising	61 whole and	209 part carcasses	..	..	4	2	1	8
7 Animals	comprising	167 whole and	360 part carcasses	..	..	9	14	3	6

Total number of carcasses affected

(Tuberculosis and other Diseases)						T.	C.	Q.	lbs.
40 Cattle	comprising	11 whole and	79 part carcasses	..	..	3	11	3	12
40 Calves	comprising	20 whole		..	..	—	7	3	24
7 Sheep	comprising	75 whole and	72 part carcasses	..	..	1	12	2	18
3 Pigs	comprising	61 whole and	665 part carcasses	..	..	7	7	1	17
3 Animals	comprising	167 and whole	816 part carcasses	..	..	12	19	3	15

TOTAL WEIGHT OF MEAT AND OFFAL CONDEMNED

<i>Meat</i>			<i>Offal</i>			<i>TOTAL Meat and Offal</i>		
T.	C.	Q. lbs.	T.	C.	Q. lbs.	T.	C.	Q. lbs.
17	19	3 15	65	18	0 2	78	17	3 17

**INCIDENCE OF DISEASE OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS IN
FOOD ANIMALS WHICH NECESSITATED THE CONFISCA-
TION OF THE WHOLE OF THE CARCASE AND ORGANS**

	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Total</i>
Bilateral Pyelo-nephritis ..	1	—	—	—	1
Peritonitis	—	—	—	2	2
Nephritis	—	—	—	1	1
Dropsy, generalised ..	1	1	4	—	6
Emaciation, generalised ..	3	3	52	1	59
Carcinoma	—	—	1	—	1
Fever, acute	2	—	—	12	14
Immaturity	—	5	—	1	6
Jaundice	—	1	—	3	4
Moribund	1	5	12	4	22
Multiple injuries	—	1	—	—	1
Pyæmia	1	1	3	27	32
Septicæmia or Septic Intoxication	2	1	3	9	15
Umbilical pyæmia	—	2	—	—	2
Uraemia	—	—	—	1	1
TOTALS ..	11	20	75	61	167

**The Tuberculosis (Reactors) Order, 1950
(Brought into Operation in October, 1954)**

During the year 6 cattle were dealt with under this Order at the C Abattoir. 1 of these cattle was found to be unfit for human consumption necessitating the condemnation of the entire carcase and organs.

OTHER FOODS CONDEMNED

				<i>Tons</i>	<i>cwts.</i>	<i>qrs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
anned meat	..	..	..	4	16	1	13
anned fruit	..	..	..	2	7	2	15
anned milk	..	..	..	—	4	1	22
anned fish	..	..	..	—	6	2	4
anned vegetables	..	..	..	2	10	—	21
anned soups	..	..	..	—	13	—	10
eggs	..	..	..	—	3	2	23
acon and ham	..	..	..	—	9	2	20
ereals	..	..	..	—	—	—	5
eserves	..	..	..	—	—	1	21
heese	..	..	..	—	—	2	21
ice	..	..	..	—	2	—	7
usage	..	..	..	—	—	2	1
ugar	..	..	..	—	—	3	—
argarine	..	..	..	—	—	1	11
utter	..	..	..	—	—	1	3
ard	..	..	..	—	—	—	23
ekles	..	..	..	—	—	—	24
ied fruit	..	..	..	—	—	1	2
et fish	..	..	..	—	4	3	4
bbits	..	..	..	—	—	—	12
uit	..	..	..	—	9	—	20
etables	..	..	..	—	7	—	16
ultry	..	..	..	—	5	1	11
cuits	..	..	..	—	6	1	21
ozen foods	..	..	..	2	3	—	13
scellaneous	..	..	..	—	13	1	16
TOTAL ..				16	6	3	20
				—	—	—	—
				<i>Tons</i>	<i>cwts.</i>	<i>qrs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
al condemned, 1967	..	..	..	16	6	3	20
al condemned, 1966	..	..	..	38	14	1	20

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1938-58

Humane Slaughtering

The stunning of animals is carried out by means of electrically operated instruments or captive bolt pistols.

Slaughtermen's Licences

Slaughtermen are required to be licensed by a Local Authority and only fit and proper persons who have attained the age of 18 years are permitted to hold such a licence.

The total number of licences in operation at 31st December, 1967 was 61.

INSPECTIONS OF, AND VISITS TO FOOD PREMISES

	1966	1967
Animal food shops	1	1
Slaughterhouses	499	559
Other visits	1,593	1,618
Butcher's shops, stalls and preserved food premises ..	298	23
Other food retail premises	1,575	974
Ice cream shops and manufacturing premises	207	22
Milk processing plants	79	10
Food premises re condemnations	583	66
Cold Stores	206	20
Markets	387	41
Food warehouses	46	4
Hawker's carts and vans	140	8
Bakeries	33	3
Oatcake bakeries	27	3
Cafe kitchens	155	9
Fish frying premises	99	10
Industrial canteens	39	2
School meals centres	79	8
Snack bars	89	7
Merchandise marks	30	0
Mineral water factories	3	
Hotels/licensed premises	224	23
Hostels/boarding houses	28	
Food factories	12	
Pharmacies	15	
Supermarkets	48	
Meat at slaughterhouses	5,512	5,3
Offensive trades	37	
Hot dog depots	5	
Herbalist	1	
Market stalls	282	2
Food machines	3	
	12,335	11,6

PROSECUTIONS, 1967

Description	Fines		Costs	
	£	s. d.	£	s.
(1) Contraventions of the Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957 and the Public Health Act, 1936	Case adjourned Sine Die			
(2) Emitting smoke from a chimney of a building within a Smoke Control Area	10	0	—	
(3) Emitting smoke from a chimney of a building within a Smoke Control Area	Absolute discharge			
(4) Emitting smoke from a chimney of a building within a Smoke Control Area	10	0	—	

Prosecutions, 1967—*cont.*

Description	Fines			Costs		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
5) Emitting smoke from a chimney of a building within a Smoke Control Area	Absolute discharge					
6) Emitting smoke from a chimney of a building within a Smoke Control Area	Absolute discharge					
7) Emitting smoke from a chimney of a building within a Smoke Control Area	10	0		—		
8) Emitting smoke from a chimney of a building within a Smoke Control Area	10	0		—		
9) Emitting smoke from a chimney of a building within a Smoke Control Area	Absolute discharge					
10) Emitting smoke from a chimney of a building within a Smoke Control Area	10	0		—		
11) Emitting smoke from a chimney of a building within a Smoke Control Area	Absolute discharge					
12) Emitting smoke from a chimney of a building within a Smoke Control Area	Absolute discharge					
13) Selling a carton of brawn which was affected with mould growth	25	0	0	—		
14) Dirty and defective condition of food delivery van ..	10	0	0	5	5	0
15) Selling a chocolate fudge cake which had an unpleasant taste and an objectionable smell	15	0	0	5	5	0
16) Smoking a cigarette whilst handling food	2	0	0	—		
17) Offences under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963	60	0	0	—		
TOTAL	114	10	0	10	10	0

Warning letters were sent by the Town Clerk in the following instances:—

- 1) Emitting smoke from a chimney of a building within a Smoke Control Area (14 cases).
- 2) Selling a fruit cake which contained a rusty nail.
- 3) Selling a bottle of pasteurised milk containing specks of aluminium coloured foil.
- 4) Selling a can of liver, bacon and onion with rich gravy which contained a piece of muslin.
- 5) Selling a packet of tea which contained a nail.
- 6) Selling a can of pineapple pieces containing a foreign body.

- (7) Selling a jar of piccalilli which contained a piece of glass.
- (8) Selling a coconut mallow containing a coil spring.
- (9) Failing to ensure that a bottle used for containing milk was, immediately before use, in a state of thorough cleanliness.
- (10) Failing to ensure that a bottle used for containing milk was immediately before use in a state of thorough cleanliness.
- (11) Selling a steak and kidney pie which contained a fly.
- (12) Selling a steak and kidney pie which contained a piece of metal.
- (13) Selling a sliced white loaf which was extensively affected with mould.
- (14) Selling pork sausages which were 15·2% deficient of the proper proportion of meat.
- (15) Selling a sliced loaf which was affected with mould.
- (16) Selling a wrapped sliced loaf of bread which was mouldy.
- (17) Selling a quantity of pork sausages which was 14·6% deficient of its proper proportion of meat.
- (18) Selling a can of garden peas which contained a beetle.
- (19) Selling a wrapped sliced loaf of bread which was in a damp and mouldy condition.
- (20) Selling a package of breakfast cereals which contained two pieces of transparent material which appeared to be perspex.
- (21) Selling a can of strawberries containing a chrysallis.
- (22) Selling a steak and kidney pudding which had a fly adhering to part of the pastry.
- (23) Selling a fruit flan which was found to contain a pin.
- (24) Selling a package of starch reduced rolls which was infested with moths and larvae.
- (25) Selling a steak and kidney pudding which was found to contain stone.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

224 samples of Public and School Swimming Baths water were taken for bacteriological examination, with results as follows:—

214 samples were satisfactory.

10 samples were unsatisfactory.

The results of all unsatisfactory samples are notified to the Department concerned.

In addition samples of water were examined for Chlorine content and pH. This information is given to the Baths Superintendent.

STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERIES WATER BOARD

Register of Rainfall in 1967, kept at the Meir, Longton

(by the courtesy of F. L. Ardern, Esq.)

					<i>Total Depth (ins.)</i>	<i>No. of days on which .01 inch or more fell</i>
January ..	..	..	..	..	2.02	19
February..	..	..	..	..	2.59	16
March ..	..	..	..	..	2.08	19
April ..	..	..	..	..	1.41	15
May ..	..	..	..	..	6.37	26
June ..	..	..	..	..	0.92	9
July ..	..	..	..	..	2.13	12
August ..	..	..	..	..	2.23	17
September	..	..	..	..	3.52	22
October	..	..	..	..	5.68	26
November	..	..	..	..	2.24	18
December	..	..	..	..	2.74	18
TOTALS ..					33.93	217

In 1966, the total rainfall was 39.37 inches.

WATER SUPPLY

The water supply of the City is provided by the Staffordshire Potteries Water Board, and is obtained from wells and boreholes sunk in the New Sandstone rocks, from springs issuing from the Millstone Grit and surface water collected and treated from an impounding reservoir at Tetesworth, near Leek.

The supply is a constant one, and practically all the houses within the City have a piped supply for domestic purposes. Only a few persons draw water from standpipes. Water is supplied also for the trade purposes of the district.

The water is not plumbo-solvent. Chloramine treatment is applied to the whole of the water supply.

During the year ended 31st December, 1967 the Board took 950 bacteriological and 233 Chemical samples of water as supplied to the district including samples of the final water after treatment of the Tittesworth Reservoir water. All the waters are periodically examined for radioactive levels and all are very low, well within the maximum permissible levels laid down by the Medical Research Council, and were reported on as being "very satisfactory, clear and bright in appearance and of the highest standard of bacterial purity, indicative of a pure and wholesome water suitable for the purposes of a public supply". Of the total number of samples taken, 100% were free from faecal contamination (E.Coli. 1.) and 94% were free from Clostridium Welchii organisms. The chemical quality was also of the highest standard.

The total rainfall during the year was 33·93 inches, this being 3% *above* the Standard Average of 32·95 inches.

During 1967, the average daily quantity of water consumed in the whole of the Board's area of supply amounted to 24,507,000 gallons, with a population of 480,000, this represents an approximate consumption of 51 gallons per head per day for domestic, trade and waste purposes.

RAINFALL RECORDED AT HANLEY SEWAGE WORKS, LEEK ROAD, STOKE-ON-TRENT

(By the courtesy of J. W. Chibbett, Esq.)

MONTHLY TOTALS FOR 1967

							<i>Inches</i>
January ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·93
February ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·60
March ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·96
April ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·36
May ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·65
June ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·27
July ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·63
August ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·50
September ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3·63
October ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·17
November ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·65
December ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3·04
YEARLY TOTAL: ..							34·39

I N D E X

	PAGE
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	31
Ambulance Service	95 to 99
Ante-Natal Clinic	68
Area and Population	11 to 13
Area of District	11, 12
Atmospheric Pollution	120 to 135
Adult Training Centre.. .. .	92 to 94
After Care and Rehabilitation	46, 47
Bakehouses	168
Births	13
Births—Illegitimate	13, 61
Births—Notification of	58
Bronchitis	19
C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis	43
Caravans	107
Chronic Sick	72
Cancer	19
Canal Boats, Inspections, etc.	119
Cases	168
Census, 1911, 1921, 1931, 1951, 1961	11
Best Clinic Work of 1966	44 to 56
Child Welfare Centres	71
Quarantine Areas	136 to 150
Guest Accommodation	118
Common Lodging House	118
Complaints received	116
Convalescent Treatment	77
Conversions	118
Information	102
Can Air	120 to 135
Cropody	86
Cries	162
Day Nurseries	74
Deaths	18
Deaths—Principal Causes of	19
Deaths—from Principal Zymotic Diseases	19
Deaths assigned to Pregnancy or Child Birth	64
Demolition Orders	139 to 149
Dental Treatment	73
Diphtheria	30
Diphtheria Immunisation	77
District Nursing	79, 80
Dysentery	119
Dysentery	119

INDEX—continued

	PAGE
Dispensary Tuberculosis	34 to 56
Domestic Helps	83, 84
Drainage—Inspection of	116
Dysentery	31
Encephalitis	31
Erysipelas	30
Environmental Hygiene Services	104 to 150
Factories—Sanitary Accommodation	134, 135
Fat Melters and Extractors	120
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926	164
Food Hygiene	165, 168
Food and Drugs Acts	162 to 170
Foods—Other	167
Food Poisoning	32
Fried Fish Shops	168
Food Shops	168
Gut Scrapers	120
Gynaecological Clinic	71
Hostels	89
Health Visiting	70, 71
Health Committee	9
Hide and Skin Yards	120
Housing	150 to 149
Home Helps and Laundry	83, 84
Ice-Cream Shops	168
Illegitimate Births	13, 61
Immunisation—Diphtheria and Whooping Cough	77
Infant Welfare Centres—Attendances at	71
Infantile Mortality	64
Infectious Diseases	30, 31
Influenza	31
Inhabited Houses	12
Inspection of Drainage Work	116
Introduction	5 to 8
Industrial Canteens	168
Improvement Grants	150
Lead Poisoning	19
Legal Proceedings	117, 118
Lodging House	118
Laundry Service	84
Malaria	31
Mass Radiography	49 to 56
Maternity and Child Welfare	58
Maternal Mortality	69

INDEX—*continued*

	PAGE
leasles	31
leat and Food Inspection	165 to 168
lental Health	87 to 91
lidwifery	68, 69
ilk Analysis	162
ilk, Preservatives in	162
ilk Supply	162
ilk and Dairies Acts and Orders	162
others—Death of, in Child-birth	69
ortuary, Public	102
oral Welfare Work	62
atural Increase	18
otification of Births	58
otices, served	117, 118
uisances dealt with	116
urseries	74, 75
ursing Equipment	80
ational Assistance Act, 1948 and 1951	102
ursing Homes	102
oise and Vibration	125
ensive Trades	120
phthalmia Neonatorum	69
her Foods	167
ercrowding	150
cupation Centre	89 to 91
tworkers	135
vention, Care and After Care of Illness	77
blem Families Case Work	85
mphigus Neonatorum	31
ny Rate	13
eumonia	31
omyelitis Vaccination	78
ulation	11, 12
mature Infants	58, 59
vies, Conversion of	118
chiatric Centre	88
olic Conveniences	118
olic Swimming Baths	170
t Control	119
secutions	168
hological Sampling	33
nfall, Register of	171, 172
leable Value	13
ent Control	120

INDEX—*continued*

	PAGE
Sanitary Defects found and dealt with	116
Scarlet Fever	30
Sewer Infestation	120
Shops Acts	108
Smallpox	30 and 78
Smoke Abatement	122 to 138
Staff (Senior)	10
Still-births	14, 59 to 61
Surgical Tuberculosis	34
Swimming Baths, Public	170
Slaughter of Animals Act	167
Tripe Boilers	120
Tuberculosis	37 to 56
Tuberculosis Statistics	37
Tuberculosis (Other Forms)	37
Theatres, Music Halls	117
Typhoid and Para-Typhoid Fever	30
Unmarried Mother and Child	62
Vaccination	77
Venereal Diseases	56
Vital Statistics	14 to 28
Waste Water Closets	118
Water Supply and Analysis	171, 172
Whooping Cough	31
Whooping Cough Immunisation	77
Workplaces	131 to 133
Welfare Foods	75, 76
Zymotic Diseases—Deaths from Principal	19
Area, Population in Wards at Census .. Table No. 1	11
Population in existing Wards .. Table No. 2	12
Vital Statistics Table No. 3	15
Number of Births, Birth Rate, Number of Deaths, Death Rate and Infantile Mortality Rate in each of the 24 Wards .. Table No. 4	16
Birth Rate, Death Rate and Infantile Mortality Rate since Federation .. Table No. 5	15
Vital Statistics for Stoke-on-Trent and England and Wales, and Natural Increase for Stoke-on-Trent for 5 years .. Table No. 6	18
Causes of and Ages at Death during 1967 .. Table No. 7	24 to 25
Deaths from Bronchitis/Pneumonia and Tuberculosis (all forms) .. Table No. 8	25
Pulmonary Tuberculosis—Deaths, Death Rate & Notifications—Years 1914-1967 Table No. 9	25
Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during 1967 .. Table No. 10	35, 36
92 New Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis during 1967 .. Table No. 11	36

INDEX—*continued*

	PAGE
Age and Sex distribution of 92 Cases Notified in 1967	Table No. 12 .. 40
Sex Distribution of Positive Cases on Register, 1967	Table No. 13 .. 41
Source of New Cases	Table No. 14 .. 41
Deaths Directly Attributable to Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 1967	Table No. 15 .. 42
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	Table No. 16 .. 43
Patients Vaccinated with B.C.G. during 1967	Table No. 17 .. 43
Details of Work at Chest Clinic	Table No. 18 .. 44
Numbers X-rayed and Main Abnormalities detected	Table No. 19 .. 51
Tuberculosis Case Finding Rates in 1967 ..	Table No. 20 .. 52
Newly Detected Cases of Pneumoconiosis, according to Occupation and X-ray Category, 1967 (North Staffordshire only)	Table No. 21 .. 52
Pneumoconiosis first identified at four succes- sive Mass Radiography Surveys ..	Table No. 22 .. 53
Persons with X-ray Evidence of Pneumoco- niosis below the age of 40 years.. ..	Table No. 23 .. 54
Pneumoconiosis in 66 Towers and Ex-Towers	Table No. 24 .. 55
Cases of Pneumoconiosis and Asbestosis diag- nosed in Pottery Workers	Table No. 25 .. 55
Age Distribution of 943 Male Cases of Bron- chogenic Carcinoma at Time of Diagnosis 1952-1967	Table No. 26 .. 56
Infantile Mortality occurring in the City, 1967	Table No. 27 .. 65, 66
Inspection of Premises	Table No. 28 .. 110
Analysis of Contraventions found at Regis- tered Premises	Table No. 29 .. 111
Offences, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963—Prosecutions	Table No. 30 .. 112
Analysis of Reported Accidents	Table No. 31 .. 112
Accidents Reported	Table No. 32 .. 113
Numbers and Classes of Premises	Table No. 33 .. 113
Registrations and General Inspections ..	Table No. 34 .. 114
Numbers of Visits of all Kinds by Inspect- ors to Registered Premises	Table No. 35 .. 114
Analysis of Persons Employed in Registered Premises by Workplace	Table No. 36 .. 114
Registered Premises	Table No. 37 .. 114
Prosecutions	Table No. 38 .. 115
Inspectors	Table No. 39 .. 115
Average Daily Readings in Microgrammes Per Cubic Metre	Table No. 40 .. 125
Readings of Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide by Volumetric Apparatus Station—St. Peter's Chambers, Glebe Street, January to December, 1967	Table No. 41 .. 126
Atmospheric Pollution by Standard Deposit Gauge, 1967	Table No. 42 .. 129
Atmospheric Pollution by Lead Peroxide Instruments	Table No. 43 .. 130
Administration of Clean Air Act, 1956 ..	Table No. 44 .. 131

